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ADVENTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON MR. CHURCHILL'S MEMOIRS.

"HOW IS SUCH A MAN TO LIVE FULLY?"

In reading the memoirs of Mr. Churchill the dominant impression is that of a man whose full strength is rarely used, who feels cramped in a world unfitted to his stature, writes Mr. Henry Lawrence Miller in the *New Chronicle*. The joys of leadership and adventure attract him perpetually, but the fragility of the modern world is everlastingly threatening disaster if he moves. How is such a man to live fully and completely in the world to-day?

There was a time when every local stronghold in England, was separate from the rest. Leadership of an absolute kind was shared by thousands, barons, nobles and outlaws. To-day, not only must England act as a whole, but England as a whole cannot adventure without consulting territories and statesmen spread over the whole world.

In industry and commerce, too, the individualists are driven to merge and rationalisation which outrival any great dreams of collectivism. Amalgamation is the way of the world to-day. The organisation becomes so large, and the parts so interdependent, that

only at the very top can there be any really unshattered decisions. And that one, directing mind, how often it fails in its gigantic task!

The machine is growing too large for us. There is no mysterious Western sea to-day like that which lapped our doorsteps in the time of Drake. There is no adventure which an intelligent man can undertake, with the full zest of his soul, which will not land him either into conflict with the police, or into warfare of an incredibly degraded kind.

For the mock leadership of sport and the smug leadership of business can never replace that handling of the lives of men, which Scott and Garibaldi knew; that everlasting adventure which in order and organisation extend becomes less possible and more remote. For now that the small isolated units of the past are merging into union, the safety-valve is being blocked. The world is becoming so small that the movement of one country or part of a country disturbs all the others.

Then, a border foray was and remained local; a mad practical expedition, even a war, were ridicu-

lously harmless in their destruction of life and property. To-day, one flare of independence might throw the whole of our congested Europe into chaos.

The only safe type of mind to-day is the Civil Service type. The joy in adventure, the virtues of leadership are superfluous—and dangerous.

That is a sketch of the situation to-day, mingled with prophetic forebodings for the future. Either we must provide far greater opportunities for unfettered enterprise and adventure—and it is difficult to see how this can be done—or we must expect the repressed vitality to well up irresponsibly where it can do infinite harm, in that complex social and economic machine which binds all the peoples of the modern world together.

In any event, there must be compromise, and partial condemnation of the spirit which I have chosen to see in Mr. Churchill. Whether, as a race, we can afford even that partial condemnation is a question which the future, with its inevitable conflicts of colour and culture, will decide.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(February 5.)
Queen's Theatre: "Men of the North."
Star Theatre: "Last Warning."
World Theatre: "Conquering Beauty" (Chinese picture).
Central Theatre: "With Byrd at the South Pole."
Holena May Concert, 5.30 p.m.
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula and Hong Kong Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mail: Outward: Europe via Siberia (Empress of Japan), 10 a.m.

Friday.

(February 6.)
Queen's Theatre: "Men of the North."
Star Theatre: "Last Warning."
World Theatre: "Conquering Beauty" (Chinese picture).
Queen's College, Prize giving (H.E. the Governor, Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. presiding).
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula and Hong Kong Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes at Government Vernacular Middle School, 11 a.m.

Tea Party to Sir William Hornell, University, 4.30 p.m.
European Mail: Inward: Europe via Suva (Takada) and (Antenor).

Saturday.

(February 7.)
Queen's Theatre: "Men of the North."
Star Theatre: "Last Warning."
World Theatre: "Conquering Beauty" (Chinese picture).
Boxing—Hong Kong Boxing Association Tournament (Theatre Royal).
Cricket—Division I: University v. Royal Artillery (L.), Hong Kong C.C. (F.), Indian R.C. v. Civil Service (F.). Division II: Royal Engineers v. Police (L.), Civil Service v. Recreation (L.), Kowloon C.C. v. Hong Kong (F.).
Football—Division I: Chinese Navy, Highlanders v. Club, S. China v. Borders. Recreation v. Kowloon. Division II: University v. Navy, S. China v. Chinese, Borders v. Recreation, St. Joseph's v. Highlanders, Royal Artillery v. Eastern, Club v. Kowloon. Division III: Chinese v. S. China, Ewo v. Fukien, R.A.S.C. v. Royal Air Force.

Golf—Royal Hong Kong Golf Club Captain's Cup.

Hockey—Oscar Clark Cup, Hong Kong Ladies' Hockey Club v. Kowloon Ladies' Hockey Club.

Hunting—Fanning Hunt Hounds Meet (the Kennels), 3.15 p.m.

Rugby—Interport Probables v. Services.

Bachelor's Dance at Craigongowor Cricket Club.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

European Mail: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashima Maru), 6.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(February 8.)
Queen's Theatre: "Temple Tower."

World Theatre: "A Robbers' Star Theatre: "Madame Pompadour."

Golf: Semi-final of Royal Hong Kong Golf Club Captain's Cup Competition; Kowloon Club Fear Cup.

Races: Fanning Hunt Steeple-chases.

Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

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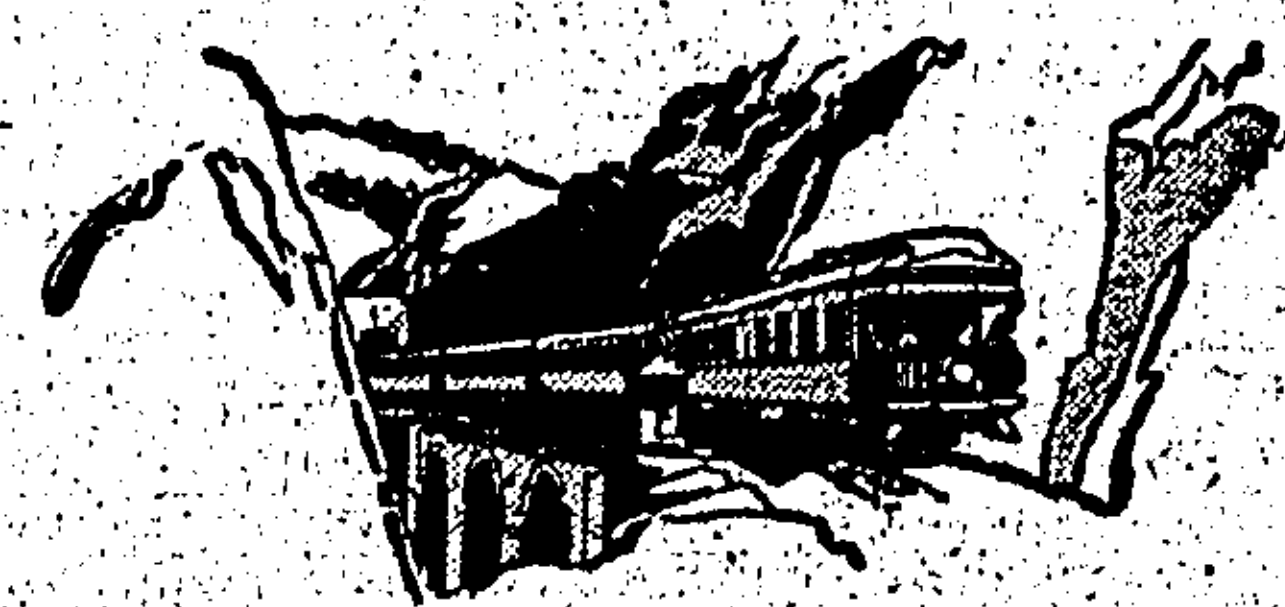
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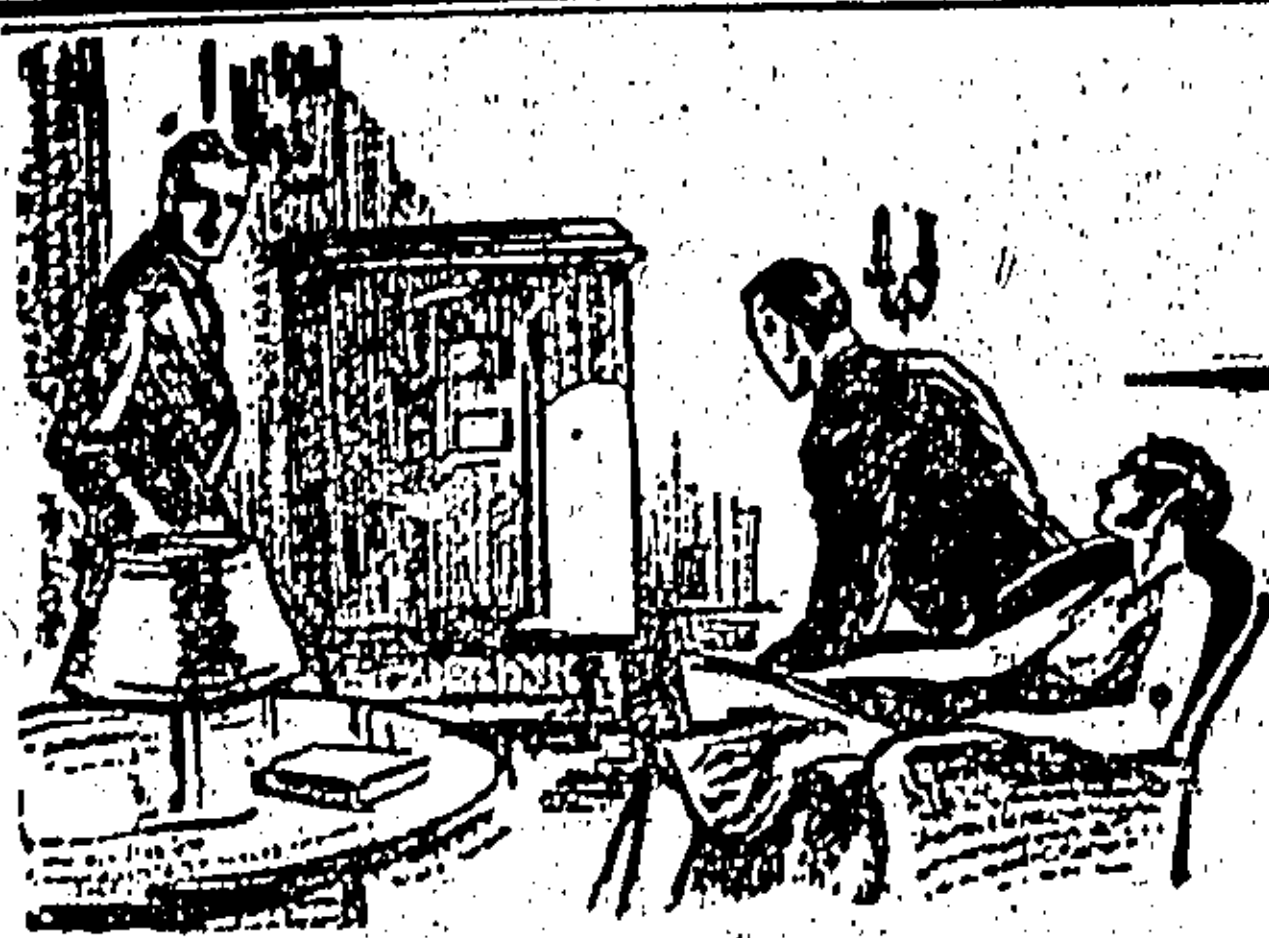
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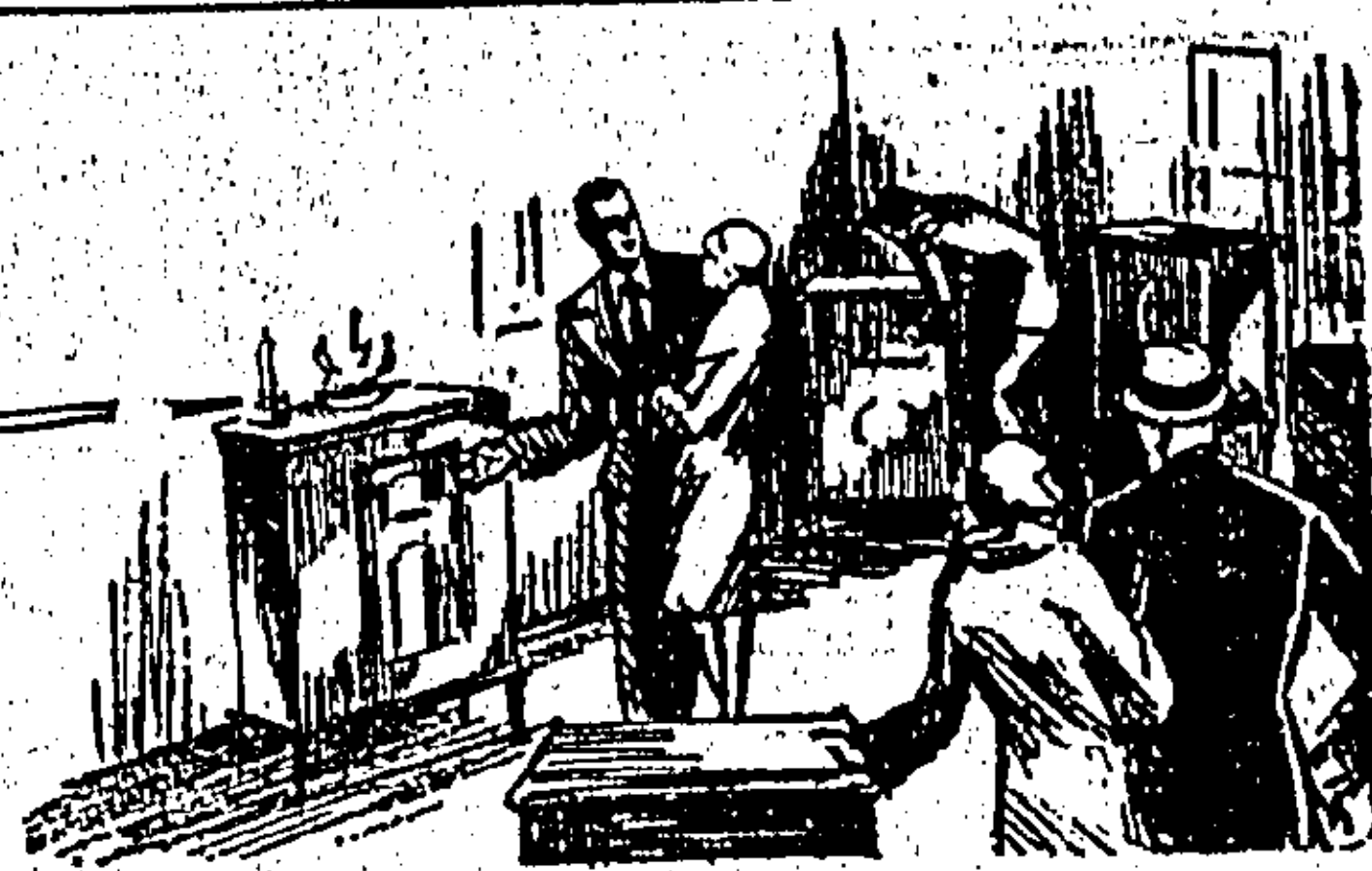
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RADIO FEATURES



SIMPLE FORMULÆ YOU SHOULD KNOW.

THE RELATION BETWEEN VOLTAGE CURRENT AND RESISTANCE.

ETHER DISTURBED 186,000 MILES AWAY IN ONE SECOND.

To a novice in radio, the very word formula is apt to intimidate. But there are some formulae that must be grasped before one can graduate in the how and why of radio.

The easiest radio formula to understand relates to wireless waves, their speed, their frequency and their wavelength. This formula states that the wavelength of a station is equal to the speed of the waves, divided by the number of waves emitted per second.

Wavelength and Frequency. All wireless waves travel at the same speed, the speed of light, 186,000 miles per second. In terms of the existing theory of the ether, through which medium wireless waves are said to be transmitted, we can say that when a wireless wave vibrates at a given point, the ether is disturbed one second later at a point 186,000 miles away.

Whatever way one visualizes the velocity of wireless waves, the fact remains that all stations send out waves of the same velocity: 186,000 miles per second, or 300,000 kilometres per second. The frequency with which wireless waves are sent out depends entirely upon the tuning circuit of the transmitter. We can look upon frequency as the number of waves passing a given point in a second.

Since all waves travel at the same speed, the greater the number that pass a given point in a second, the shorter must be the wavelength of each. This fact is easy to understand and is expressed in the formula: wavelength equals speed divided by frequency. Knowing any two of these, we can therefore determine the third.

Suppose we have a wavelength of 300 metres. As we already know the velocity is 300,000 kilometres per second, we can easily work out the frequency. Thus 300 metres equals 300,000 kilometres divided

by frequency; that is, frequency equals 300,000 kilometres divided by 300 metres, which equals 1,000 kilocycles. It is often useful to interpret wavelengths as frequency, for the stations of Europe are separated (or are supposed to be) by 9 kilocycles. Looking up an official list we can see Aberdeen on 301 metres, with a corresponding frequency of 995 kilocycles.

Ohm's Law. Now let us deal with the most used formula in radio, Ohm's Law. This Law states that "the current is directly proportional to the E.M.F., and inversely proportional to the resistance." Before we can interpret the law let us understand its constituents.

Current, E.M.F. and resistance are the three elements of electricity. Current is the flow of electrons, the movement of which constitutes an electric current. The unit of current is the ampere, and we say an ampere is the rate of flow of one coulomb per second. We are not often concerned with the actual amount of electricity, but we always want to know the rate of flow. So forget coulombs, and remember that one ampere will flow through a closed circuit when a pressure of 1 volt is impressed upon it, and when its resistance is 1 ohm. Current is the measure of the rate of flow of electricity. The unit of current is the ampere.

Voltage, known also as electromotive force, electric pressure and potential difference, is the term used to denote the force that tends to cause electricity to flow. Current flow is coulombs per second. The analogy is clear for current. It also holds good for voltage. As water pressure is measured in pounds per square inch, electric pressure is measured in volts. The unit of electric pressure is the volt,

which is the electro-motive force needed to force the current of one ampere through a resistance of one ohm.

That brings us back to Ohm's Law, for there is no difficulty in visualising resistance, which in electricity is clearly analogous to friction in mechanics. Resistance is the property of matter opposing the flow of electrons, which flow tends to take place when a difference of potential or voltage is introduced.

Now we can understand the meaning of $I = E/R$

or in other words current (I) in amperes, equals voltage (E) in volts, divided by resistance (R) in ohms. This is the practical expression of Ohm's Law. The equation can be expressed in three different ways so that an unknown quantity can be worked out if the other two quantities are known. (1) Current equals voltage divided by resistance. (2) Resistance equals voltage divided by current. (3) Voltage drop equals current multiplied by resistance.

Let us apply these three equations to three simple problems. A closed circuit with a potential difference of 6 volts and a total resistance of 2 ohms. What current is flowing? From equation (1) we get

$I = 6/2 = 3$.
A closed circuit with a potential difference of 12 volts and a current of 3 amperes flowing. What is the resistance? From equation (2) we get

$R = 12/3 = 4$.
Take a current flowing at 1 ampere and a resistance is 6 ohms. What is the voltage drop across the resistance? From equation (3) we get

$E = I \times R = 6$.
So the voltage drop across the resistance of 6 volts.

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FILM SENT BY TELEVISION.

CLEAR IMAGES ON A 24-FT. SCREEN.

Consideration is being given by the British Broadcasting Corporation to a new system of television, invented and developed by His Master's Voice Gramophone Company.

After many months of work in their research laboratories at Hayes (Middlesex) a number of technical experts of the Gramophone Company have developed the new system to such an extent that clear, moving images can be thrown on a screen 24ft. by 20ft. or even larger.

The image is so clear that wire netting shows up distinctly at the receiving end with each individual mesh defined.

It is possible that the invention may be given a trial by the Broadcasting Corporation just as the Baird system has been tried out for the past few months.

Cricket and Racing.

At a demonstration of the new system a cinematograph film was telegraphed between the transmitter and the receiver, and moving pictures of cricket match incidents and racing were shown upon the screen.

An official of the company said yesterday: "Moving pictures were telegraphed at the rate of 12½ a second across a distance of from 20 to 30 feet."

"The distance was simply a matter of convenience. If it can be done across 20 feet, it can be done across 30 feet."

HAVE YOU HEARD THESE?

Here are lists of long-wave and short-wave stations which should be picked up by anyone in Hong Kong who has a moderately good set suitable for receiving such signals. Success in picking up these stations also depends very largely upon favourable atmospheric conditions. Readers are invited to add to this list should they succeed in picking up any station not included in either of these lists.

LONG-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilocycle
280	Manila	K.Z.L.B.	1,153
277	Shanghai	K.S.M.B.	1,083
280	Tientsin	C.R.C.	1,070
310	Shanghai	K.R.C.	967
320	Peking	C.O.P.K.	945
345	Tokyo	J.O.A.K.	870
353	Hiroshima	J.O.F.K.	850
325	Hong Kong	Z.B.W.	845
357	Bombay	V.U.B.	840
361	Sapporo	J.O.D.K.	830
366	Keijo	J.O.C.K.	810
370	Nagoya	V.U.O.	800.9
370	Calcutta	V.U.O.	800.9
380	Kumamoto	J.O.G.K.	790
390	Sodori	J.O.H.K.	770
395	Dairen	J.D.A.K.	760
398	Rangoon	V.U.R.	754
400	Osaka	J.O.B.K.	750
410	Canton	C.M.B.	739
413	Manila	K.Z.R.M.	736

SHORT-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilocycle	Time (Hong Kong) or Wavelength
07.65	Dobitz (Germany)	A.F.K.	4,424	Mon., Wed. & Fri., 6 p.m. & 2 a.m.
08.12	Khabarovsk (Russia)	R.A.G.	4,990	6-10 p.m.
08.7	Nauen	A.G.J.	5,291	Not regular
09.0	Moscow	R.F.N.	6,000	Tue., Thurs., Sat., 8 p.m.
10.0	Bombay	V.H.A.	6,800	Sunday midnight
10.5	Calcutta	A.G.C.	7,143	Daily 6.30 p.m. & 11 p.m.
11.0	Perth	V.S.I.A.B.	7,310	Not regular
11.2	Singapore	P.C.L.	7,730	Daily 11 p.m.
11.5	Kootwijk (Holland)	H.S.A.P.J.	8,108	Tue. & Fri., 9 p.m.—1 a.m.
11.8	Sydney	R.L.O.	8,230	Not regular
11.85	Melbourne	W.X.A.P.	8,500	Daily 7 a.m.
11.88	Schnefeldt	E.C.J.	9,020	Ex. 8 a.m., Sat. 8 a.m. & 10 a.m.
11.90	Elkhoven (Holland)	E.F.O.	9,500	Not regular
12.0	Sydney	L.L.O.	9,677	Midnight daily
12.1	Nairobi (Kenya)	M.E.	10,824	Not regular
12.2	Sydney	P.L.E.	11,220	Midnight—3 a.m. daily
12.3	Bandung	P.L.E.	11,761	7.30 p.m. & 3 a.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
12.5	Chelmsford (England)	6.8.W.	12,240	Nightly
12.5	Manila	K.I.R.	12,850	4 a.m. Wed., Fri., Sat.
12.55	Schnefeldt	W.X.O.	13,102	Daily 5.30 p.m. to midnight
13.0	Bandung	P.L.O.	13,824	Daily 7 p.m.
13.1	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.L.E.	13,280	Daily 5 p.m. to midnight
13.2	Bandung	H.S.I.P.J.	13,761	Sundays 7 p.m. & midnight
13.3	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.K.	14,404	Each afternoon
13.4	Bandung	P.L.E.	15,250	Daily 7.30 p.m.
13.5	Bandung	P.L.E.	16,261	Daily 8 a.m.
13.6	Bandung	P.L.E.	17,440	Not regular

[Allowance must be made for "summer-time" in most European countries, which is one hour ahead of true time.]

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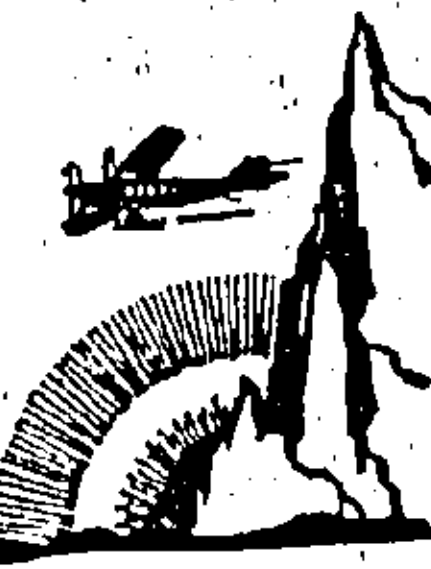


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SCHOOLBOYS' TOUR.

TO ROBINSON CRUSOE'S
ISLAND.

Twenty-two public schoolboys have left London for a tour to the West Indies and British Guiana.

Dr. Montague Bendall, chairman of the Public School Empire Tours Committee, read a message from the Prince of Wales.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was there to see them off at Paddington. His advice was that they should "not keep to the show-places, but talk to the common people and see their homes."

The party, under the direction of Mr. J. F. M. Holland, a master at Harrow, sailed on January 2, and were due at Kingston, Jamaica, on January 22. They will stay there for a fortnight.

Ten days will be spent in Trinidad, and they will visit Tobago, the island of "Robinson Crusoe," the island of "Harrow," and other islands.

The party, which includes boys from Eton, Harrow, Marlborough and other schools, is due back in England on March 25.

"SORDID" FILMS
BAN.BRITISH CENSOR WARNS
PRODUCERS.AUDITORY PICTURES THAT
NAUSEATE.

Recent films containing "a continuous succession of grossly brutal and sordid scenes," accompanied by "sounds that accentuate the situation and nauseate the listener" are pilloried by Britain's Chief Film Censor, Mr. Edward Shortt, in a circular letter which he has sent to all film companies in the country.

The letter also states that in future "no film will receive the Board's certificate in which the theme, without any redeeming characteristic, depends upon the intense brutality or unrelieved sordidness of the scenes depicted."

The letter reads: "In our last reports attention has been drawn to the tendency to produce incidents of prolonged and gross brutality and sordid themes, which, it must be admitted, are unwholesome and repugnant to large sections of the audiences in this country."

"Such films have required drastic eliminations and modifications before they could receive the Board's certificate. Of late it has been noticed with regret that films are being produced in which the development of the theme necessitates a continuous succession of grossly brutal and sordid scenes, accompanied, in the case of auditory films, with sounds that accentuate the situations and nauseate the listener."

No modification, however, drastic, can render such films suitable for public exhibition. In consequence the Board issues the warning given above.

Producer's Comments.

Mr. Herbert Wilcox, the well-known British film producer, stated that he welcomed the Board's action.

"Although in principle I am opposed to all forms of film censorship," Mr. Wilcox said, "I think the Board has acted wisely in this matter. It has to be recognized that the introduction of sound into films, by heightening realism, make unpleasantly vivid things which the silent film left to the imagination. Scenes which were possible and permissible in silent pictures become repugnant when augmented by sound. The best censors, however, are the members of the public themselves. It would not be worth our while to give them films with unpleasant themes. I rejoice that it should be so."

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS
PROGRAMME.BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme.
1.30 p.m.—Weather report, local time and Rugby Press news.
2 p.m.—Close down.
5 to 8 p.m.—European programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie & Co.
7 p.m.—Stock quotations.
5 to 5.30 p.m.—

Orchestral.

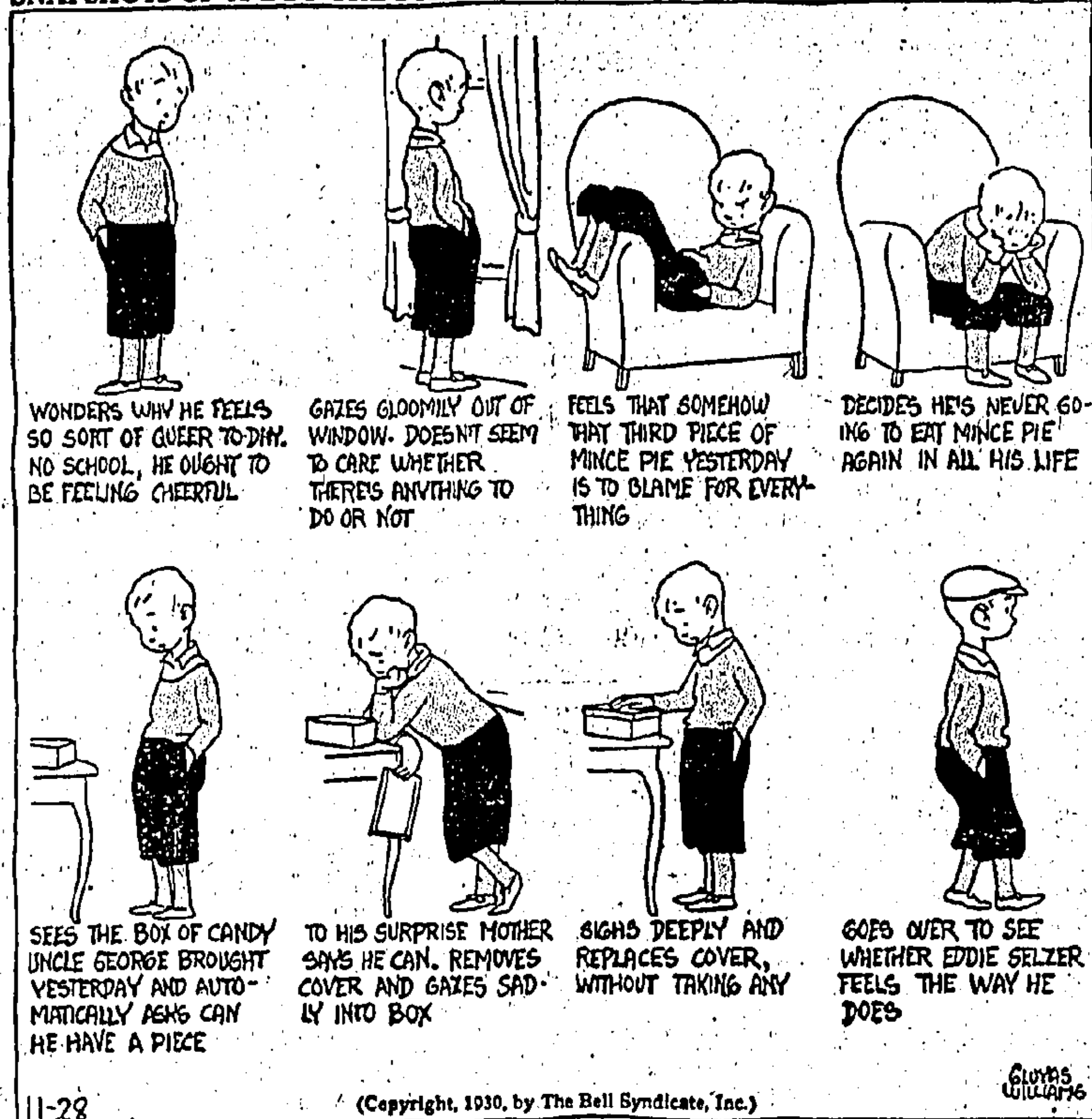
"If I Were King"—Overture (Adolphe Adam).—Victor Symphony Orchestra.
"Chinese Lullaby" (from "East is West").—Victor Salon Orch.
"Pearl o' Mine" (Fletcher).—Victor Salon Orch.
"Mikado Selections" (Sullivan).—Marek Weber and his Orch.
"Spanish Life" (Rizzi).—Victoria Orch.
"A Gay Gaballero" (Carmat).—Victoria Orch.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Relay of concert from the Helena May Institute.
7 p.m.—Stock quotations.
6.30 to 7.15 p.m.—European children's programme from the Studio.
7.15 to 7.30 p.m.—Children's overture (Quilter), played by the New Light Symphony Orch.
7.30 to 8 p.m.—

Band Selections.

"Wee Macgregor Patrol" (Amers).—The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.
"Policeman's Holiday" (Ewing).—The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.
"Monastery Bells" (Wely).—The Victor Concert Band.
"The Mill in the Forest" (Eidenberg).—The Victor Concert Band.
"Patrol Comique" (Hindley-Lake).—The Victor Concert Band.
"A Hunting Scene" (Bucalossi).—The Victor Concert Band.
"Rings in the Forest" (Michelin).—The Victor Concert Band.
"National Gumbo" (Souza).—Souza's Band.
8 to 10.30 p.m.—Chinese Studio concert.
9 p.m.—Weather report, local time, etc.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

SNAPSHOTS OF A BOY THE DAY AFTER THANKSGIVING

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

MISSING GIRL
DRAMA.SEARCH FOR BODY IN
WINDSOR PARK.

STATEMENT BY A SOLDIER.

Virginia Water.—The search for the body of Winifred Parrant, the 20-year-old domestic servant of Sandhurst, near Camberley, Berkshire, who disappeared 17 months ago, was continued by the police last month.

It was carried on in a frost-bound plantation which is part of the Royal domain of Windsor Great Park, Surrey.

A squad of Surrey police officers have been digging among the dead leaves and bracken.

The girl disappeared on August 13, 1929, and recent information given to the police by a soldier at Lichfield, Staffordshire, has caused the scouring of this woodland, which stretches on either side of the London-Basingstoke road for several miles.

Why Search was Resumed.

Fears regarding the girl's fate in the woods have been intensified by the discovery in the tangle of bracken, under a light covering of snow, of a blue crinoline straw hat and a battered attache-case containing underclothes and the tops of a pair of brown stockings.

The hat and stockings are believed by the girl's sister to have belonged to Miss Parrant.

I understand that the soldier who has been in with the police belongs to a Yorkshire regiment which was at one time stationed in this district, and that since the girl disappeared he has been in Canada.

He recently got into touch with the military authorities, with the result that a new search for traces of the missing girl was begun by the Surrey police, under Superintendent F. Gray, of Chertsey.

Police Like Foresters.

The search has been conducted with great secrecy. In order to avoid publicity the police were dressed in muffs and leggings, and were believed to be a party of foresters at work.

They began their search on the other side of Fort Belvedere in the park, and have gradually worked their way through miles of tangled undergrowth and wood.

It was when they reached an isolated spot between Virginia Water and Egham, on the side of the London main line, that the hat and the underclothes were found. An eye witness writes:—

From the wide area that the police are searching it is clear that no definite spot has been indicated to them. They intend to comb this

extensive woodland from end to end if necessary, and they finished their investigation at dark this evening without discovering anything further.

I understand that if the search proves fruitless the man who is understood to have made a communication on the matter may be asked to visit the park and to indicate a more definite spot.

The police are trying to ascertain if there is an old well in the district.

The clothing, hat and stockings found were taken to Mrs. Parker, of Bngshot, Miss Parrant's sister.

I saw Mrs. Parker to-day. "I gave my sister a blue hat like the one that has been found," she said "just before she disappeared. The other clothes, too, were of the type that my sister wore."

Mrs. Parker went on to tell me the history of her sister's disappearance.

"She lived with our step-father at Albion Cottages, Sandhurst," she said, "and she went away on August 13, 1929."

"I saw her the Thursday before. She was wearing a blue costume with striped jumper. I understand from the police that she was seen by someone at Virginia Water after she left Sandhurst, and in September, about a month afterwards, my stepfather had a letter presumably sent by her, and bearing the London postmark, but giving no address."

"In that letter she said: 'Don't worry, I am quite happy.'"

"The letter also said it was her intention to go to Canada with a soldier."

"We never heard anything more of her."

The Attache Case.

"I knew that she was friendly with a soldier in a regiment which was in camp not far from here, and I believe she was going out with him at the time. She went away from home once before, in the early summer of the same year, and when she came back she said she had spent the night in a meadow at Virginia Water."

"The attache case, in which the underclothes were found, did not belong to my sister."

To-day I have spoken with some people who know Miss Parrant. They told me that she was an attractive girl of a gay disposition, who frequently attended dances at Camberley and was always prettily dressed.

Miss Parrant, whose father died when she was five, was well known in Sandhurst and Camberley, where she had held several situations as a domestic servant.

Description Broadcast.

In order to make the search for Miss Parrant as widespread and effective as possible the following message was broadcast by the Surrey police:—

"Missing from her home at Albion Cottage, Sandhurst, Berkshire, since August 13, 1929, Winifred Parrant, a domestic servant, (Continued at foot of next column.)"

MASS PRODUCTION
IN ENGLAND.MINISTRY TAKES
IMPORTANT STEP.

A circular dispatched by the Ministry of Health to local authorities, recommends that, wherever possible articles of British standard specification should be called for in all contracts, and that firms should be encouraged to employ standard goods and materials.

The object is to secure large-scale manufacture and the elimination of unnecessary variety.

The letter states:—

"The adoption of standards, where appropriate, for manufactured goods is of great advantage to users and producers alike. It encourages large-scale manufacture, tends to reduce cost and to facilitate delivery."

"Standards formulated by agreement between producers and users are issued by the British Engineering Standards Association, whose activities extend over a wide range and are not confined to the engineering and its allied industries."

What is Being Done.

"Instructions have been issued to Government departments to include in their specifications for building and other appropriate contracts the following clause:—

"All goods, not otherwise specified, to be in accordance with British standard specifications, where such exist."

Appealing to local authorities to support this policy, the Government claims that it will require the supply of standardised goods over a large field which is not now covered."

It is not suggested that the clause can generally be inserted in the case of contracts for the purchase of stores as distinct from contracts for the execution of work, but efforts are made by Government departments to secure where possible the use of articles made to British standard specifications.

aged 20; 5ft. 4in. or 5ft. 5in. in height; slim build, shallow complexion, brown eyes and dark brown bobbed hair with fringe; dressed in navy blue coat and skirt, blue and white striped jumper or mauve jumper, flesh-coloured stockings, black one-bar shoes; inclined to limp on the left leg.

"She was last seen near Virginia Water, Surrey."

Chertsey. It is stated here that a soldier at Lichfield has made a statement to his commanding officer—a statement which led to the search for Miss Parrant in Windsor Great Park.

The soldier is alleged to have said that he had been with Miss Parrant in the park.

Soon after Winifred Parrant's disappearance letters from a girl named Pattant were, it is declared, found in the pocket of a discarded uniform.

THE SILVER SCREEN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"MEN OF THE NORTH."

"Tuned fists" are one of the exigencies of talking pictures. When "Men of the North," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's dramatic story of the North woods, which will open to-day at the Queen's Theatre, was filmed, a fist immersed for ten minutes in warm water did the pounding on a cabin door.

The scene is that in which Gilbert Roland comes upon Barbara Leonard, Arnold Korff and George Davis in a snowbound cabin. It was filmed in the snows of Truckee. When Roland pounded on the door, it sounded in the microphone like a club striking the panel.

Investigation proved that the actors fist, hardened with the cold, was almost as hard as wood. So before he pounded again, he had to soak the fist in warm water to "thaw" it until it really sounded like a fist.

The new picture is a dramatic adventure romance of the French Canadian wilds, based on a story by Willard Mack, and directed by Hal Roach. The plot circles about the pursuit of a suspected law-breaker by the Mounted Police and entails exciting races on skis and dog-sleds. An unusual detail is the filming of an avalanche which almost buries the heroine in the snow.

Gilbert Roland plays the leading male rôle, and the cast includes Barbara Leonard, Arnold Korff, Robert Elliott, George Davis, Nena Quartaro and Robert Graves, Jr.

The picture presents an innovation in the production of talkies, having been filmed simultaneously in five languages, Miss Leonard playing the feminine lead in the English, French, German and Italian versions.

Besides the big feature the programme includes a marvellous G. Edwards' colour-tone revue, "Climbing the Golden Stairs," which features Charles King of "Broadway Melody" fame, a riotous comedy "The Shrimp," starring Harry Langdon and the latest newsreel.

"TEMPLE TOWER."

Lighting plays almost as important a part in the "mood" of a mystery picture as the story itself, in the opinion of Charles G. Clarke, Fox Movietone cameraman, who is well-known for his unique photographic technique and results.

"Each scene of a mystery picture," explains Clarke, "is generally aimed to produce some certain effect—suspense, terror, surprise, and so on."

"Dim, shadowy lighting, with brighter angular shafts and beams at a slightly futuristic angle where such added light is necessary to show the action clearly, are much more productive of these effects than a broad, harsh illumination that hides nothing. But all this must be done carefully and without any too-startling qualities, or the audience will have its attention diverted to the lighting itself rather than the mood of the scene—something that must be avoided at all costs."

In "Temple Tower," the all-talking melodramatic novelty, which Donald Gallaher directed for Fox Movietone, Clarke has achieved some noteworthy results with his "mood" lighting of this breathless and exciting picture. Kenneth MacKenna, Marceline Day, Henry B. Walthall, Cyril Chadwick, Peter Gawnthorne and Ivan Linow are in the cast of the production which opens on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre.

£33,050 WILL OF DAME

MARY SCHARLIEB.

THE FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR.

Dame Mary Ann Dacomb Scharlieb, Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, the first woman doctor of York-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, who died on November 21, left an estate of £33,050.

She made the following gifts:—£350 to her secretary, Eugénie; £125 to her chauffeur, Albert Packman; and £100 each to her former maids, Freda Newton and Olga Rogers.

Vera Ross Davenport and her sister, Muriel Mary, were left £25,000 and £25,000, respectively, in the will of Mrs. Edith Jane Bumpus, of Green Down, The Parks, Minchobach, whose estate was valued at £25,571.

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ALSO SHOWING
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"CLIMBING THE
GOLDEN STAIRS"

with
CHARLES KING

with
GILBERT ROLAND

BARBARA LEONARD
ARNOLD KORFF

Directed by
HAL ROACH

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
ALL TALKING picture

with
KENNETH MCKENNA

Marceline Day
Henry B. Walthall

Directed by
Donald Gallaher
presented by
William Fox

with
KENNETH MCKENNA

Marceline Day
Henry B. Walthall

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MY BELIEF IN 1931.

A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS.

[By Sir William Morris.]

We English as a race are singularly unimaginative and unimpassioned. It takes us a long time to react to any indicative set of conditions.

But when we do get a thought into our heads our actions are dogged, virile, and tenacious. That is why I have great faith in 1931. The year that has just closed has seen the culmination of a trend of events that have given conclusive proof that all is not well in the world.

Yet I think that the slump, or depression (call it what you will), has done us good. I would not have welcomed it had I been warned of its advent, but definitely and on all sides I see around me signs of the return of that back-to-the-wall spirit that ultimately, time and again in the history of this great nation, has pulled us through and seen us come out, on top.

Only as recently as 1914 it took us two years at least to realise the full gravity of the great war. But, realising it, we won.

The perils of the ensuing peace, less dramatic perhaps, have taken longer to be recognised. But 1930 has served its purpose, and I believe that we are now witnessing the beginning of the swing-back of the pendulum.

We are regaining the will to work, which in the long run means prosperity.

Let us analyse carefully this belief of mine, for I am no blind optimist. Let us examine it from two angles, the world-wide state of trade and the national situation.

The world seems to me to have just come to the end of a far-reaching series of adjustments that become necessary as the result of a period of very rapid development. This globe on which we live is for practical and commercial purposes less than half the size it was half a century ago. Communications have speeded up enormously.

Radio, organised fast traffic routes, and means for the transmission and distribution of news have brought the peoples of the world into far closer touch. The motor-car has been a potent factor in the change of domestic habits of all of us.

We came, not very long ago when measured in years, to the end of the period of the discovery and exploitation of fresh lands, always an outlet for trade.

More recently still, America, climatically and geographically favoured, expanded her prosperity, became perhaps a trifle surfeited, and the reaction has temporarily set in.

Russia acted in the opposite way. All these culminations needed adjustment, and in 1930 we passed through the turmoil of disturbed waters, finding calm.

One important adjustment is already under way. Our international financiers have learned their lesson and a new standard of money values is rapidly being brought into operation. Commodity prices are already beginning to show a tendency to harden.

"Tew the situation broadly and realise that the actual consumption of the world populace is greater now than ever before.

Is there real need for a pessimism that fears permanent over-production and unprofitable business? To my way of thinking there certainly is not.

And now let us look at the prospects that 1931 holds out for England. The political strife of the past year is assuredly nearing its own demolition.

The people of this country have the power to choose their own leaders. Every country at all times has ultimately had the government it deserves.

I believe that early in 1931 we shall see a change in the political situation that will have an almost immediate effect in the improvement of commerce.

The majority of the old gang of politicians have lost the confidence of the people. The electorate today, conscious of the utility of lip-service to obsolete party principles, is willing to accept and support with outstretched arms a leader who will restore to its proper place the political situation as the council house of the nation.

Too long have we suffered—sometimes gladly, as fools suffer—the selfish adherence to partisanship of some of our so-called leaders. Vote-catching had almost become a protected trade.

But results, speak more plainly than promises, and the old professional politician is a back number in these modern days of an enlightened electorate. The will of the people for better leadership will assuredly have its way.

Remaining then the question: Who is to lead? Have we in England to-day men of the calibre and experience necessary?

I say that we have such men. To my mind come the names of Sir Robert Horne, Sir John Simon, and several of the younger generation. These and others are men versed in the ways of the modern commercial world, cognizant of the interdependence of finance, diplomacy, industry and agriculture.

In the past, they have interested themselves in different parties. But in the disintegration of partisanship I foresee it possible that they will be bound in common accord to the principles of Protection, equity for agriculture by the application of a fair tax on foreign foodstuffs and a realisation of the fact that to-day we want wages and not the dole. And they will thus combine to bring about a rejuvenation of the best section of the Conservative interests, and lead them and the country on a businesslike basis to rapid success.

I write not as a visionary, but in the close knowledge of recent conversations in important places; conversations where I have been honoured by requests for opinions. There is an ample supply of leaders who, dominant while the intrigue and cross-currents of partisanship existed, will come forward in their strength and effectiveness, so soon as politics have been purged.

And what splendid material those leaders will have to work on. Look frankly at the state of the country to-day. Are we really so depressed as some would have us believe?

Is there another nation in the world that could weather the stormy times of the last few years as we have done? In spite of the terrible increase in unemployment, is the spirit of the country broken?

We have no sudden increase in crime, there have been no riots, no violent upheavals in our social structure. Things are by no means as bad as they might have been.

In point of real truth, other countries are far more seriously affected by this "world depression" than we are. The difference is that they do not seem to possess the latent love of a good hearty grouse as we do.

There has been far too much talk of bad times and insufficient effort to turn them into good times during the past twelve or eighteen months, and it was not until the year 1930 had nearly closed that that fact was realised.

It was largely due to the efforts of our press that the realisation of the danger of pessimism was brought about. That realisation resulted in a much improved condition in trade just before Christmas.

In several instances record business was done—proof that a change in the mental attitude of the people (which the readjustment of the political situation will assuredly bring about) can lift us out of the worsted state of 1930.

For myself, I am content to take my courage in both hands and, by strict application to business and the adoption, after careful trial, of every modern device for the improvement of the products that I make, to pass on to the public and my employees the benefits that can and do accrue.

Is there a better principle for the head of a manufacturing concern to adopt? If so, I do not know it.

To-day we have to realise that we must think harder than did our forefathers. We live life more intensively.

I would like to impress that fact particularly on the youth of both sexes to-day. Money only comes to those who earn it by doing something useful.

That is not a bad thought to bear in mind at a time when a round of festivities may have tended to disturb one's mental estimate of the value of life.

And so soberly, earnestly, and with the truth in our minds that success always comes to those who deserve it, let us greet 1931 with a smile of welcome.

It will be a year of benefiting from the lesson of the past. It must be a year of hard work and serious endeavour; but, above all, it should start, with every justification, on a note of confident optimism.

Let me conclude by wishing everybody the best of all good fortune and by saying this: "Work hard, play hard, and above all, buy hard. Buy goods that will make your life more enjoyable and improve your status."

Let us all, therefore, and not more than you can properly afford, Above all, buy British and keep down unemployment.

Do these things, resolve never to talk loosely of depression, and 1931 will be a happy year for all of us.

FLOGGING OF BLACK SLAVES.

MORE LIBERIA DISCLOSURES.

Revelations that will shock the conscience of the civilised world are contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry into slavery and forced labour in the black Republic of Liberia.

Incidents such as the following, are cited:—

On September 21, 1927, Mr. Edward H. Blackett, a quarter-master for Commissioner Watson, was ordered by Watson to take soldiers and capture as many made natives as he could, not exceeding 250, and deliver them to Mr. Samuel Ross (later Postmaster-General) for shipment to the Spanish island of Fernando Po.

Blackett took soldiers and captured 250 men. Chief Nomoh confirms the visit and the forcible capture of his men, stating that Blackett flogged and bound all who refused to go with him, and took away about four hundred.

The methods of Mr. Allen M. Yancy, superintendent of Maryland County from 1920 to 1928, and later Vice-President of the Republic, are illustrated by several incidents of extortion, fines of hundreds of pounds being imposed in connection with the suppression of tribal differences.

In connection with one dispute which began in 1923, in which the tribes had retaliated with murder for murder, one tribe was fined \$300 in Monrovia, the capital, for failing to produce the murderers, the Paramount Chief being held as hostage.

Yancy offered to advance money in return for 500 men for Fernando Po, telling the Chief that if he did not deliver the people from going, the town would be made to pay the \$300 and in addition a fine of \$200.

The Chief thereupon agreed and the Spanish steamer Montevideo arrived at the beach. The men were not on board.

Superintendent Yancy was impatient. "If they are not here by 7 o'clock, I will burn these two towns." The people were frightened and went aboard the ship until the men were delivered.

During the night they sent messengers to the interior, begging the boys to come to save their towns from being destroyed, and at day-break 310 of the 500 who had been recruited while the Chief remained prisoner were marched to the beach.

When the \$300 had been paid and the 500 men had gone, the Chief returned and found his town empty and his women weeping. They told him of the shipment of the 500, and that Yancy had demanded 300 more. When the Chief refused more men Yancy sent a large company of soldiers to fetch them.

They went "flogging men, women and children" indiscriminately, finding no young men, took old ones.

The old men and the Chief were flogged during the march and, as added punishment, were forced to carry a goat in their outstretched arms and forbidden to put the animal either on their heads or shoulders.

The town of Kordor was visited and photographed by the Commission. Forty-one huts were inhabited at the time of the Fernando Po demand. All are deserted now, the town site overgrown with weeds, the thatched roofs and mud-covered sides crumbling in.

Women as well as men, the report shows, are used for compulsory labour.

As already reported, the United States Government has threatened to break relations with Liberia unless the scandals are speedily ended.

COUNTRESS' BLACKMAIL CHARGE.

A GARDENER IN COURT.

A charge of demanding money with menaces from "Estelle Countess Cave of Richmond on January 2 was heard at Burnham-on-Sed, Somerset, against Robert Edwards, a gardener.

Only evidence of arrest was given. A constable said that Lady Cave lives at St. Anne's, Burnham, and in consequence of a complaint telephoned by her he interviewed Edwards and charged him. In reply, Edwards said: "I do not wish to say anything."

The police superintendent asked for the case to be adjourned owing to the illness of a witness. Edwards was allowed bail.

Countess Cave is the widow of Viscount Cave, the late port collector, on whom an earldom was to have been bestowed, but who died in March, 1928, before the patent was issued. In the following May his widow was created Countess Cave of Richmond.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

NO MORE DOLES.

£150,000,000 A YEAR TO AID INDUSTRY.

Stuttgart, Jan. 4.—Herr Dietrich, the German Finance Minister, revealed, in a speech at a political meeting here, that the German Government is planning to abolish the unemployment dole, which is now costing the nation £150,000,000 a year. (A brief cable about this was sent us by Reuter but the following particulars should be of interest.)

"I know these proposals will precipitate the biggest storm in the recent history of Germany," Herr Dietrich said, "but when 4,000,000 people are in danger of despair misgivings are nothing and action everything."

"We must try to increase production. As a means toward this end I propose, not subsidies, but a Government contribution for every worker additionally employed. This money would go toward creating lower costs of production."

Pointing out that, through reparations, the unemployment dole, and other factors Germany's unproductive expenditure totals £300,000,000 a year, the Finance Minister declared, "Unless work is found for our unemployed, private capitalism is in danger of its life. I am all for private business against Socialism, but we must face our difficulties in the right spirit."

"Reparations are draining the blood of our economic life, are increasing our unemployed, and are disturbing world economy by reducing the purchasing power of all, including our creditors."

"Whether or at what moment the German Government will take up the matter of reparations is impossible to say to-day, but this much I am ready to state—in no case will we violate the post-war treaties."

Declaring that the Government of which he is a member "believes in the vitality of the German people," the Finance Minister continued:—

"The greatest danger I see is the suppression of the independent leader of industry, on whose spirit of invention and courage the private capitalist system depends."

"The dole has loosened the ties between the worker and the employer, and also the worker's sense of responsibility for his family."

"Nobody can accuse us of not having screwed taxes high enough," Herr Dietrich added.

"Neither liquor, beer, nor tobacco can stand any further increases, and an increase in the turnover tax would only reduce our ability to compete abroad and further endanger our capacity to pay."

"I do not see any State subsidy in the proposals. The idea need not be for eternity; we can try it out for three or six months."

German economic experts believe the plan undoubtedly will mean the socialisation of German industry on a large scale and forced exports.

Germany's unemployed, in the first fortnight of December, the latest period for which figures are available—numbered 3,577,000.

£10,000 CLAIM AGAINST TOM MIX.

A "ROYAL COURT."

Natchez (Miss.).—Tom Mix, the film rough-rider, wearing jack-boots, spurs and tan riding outfit, gave evidence in an action for £10,000 damages for alleged breach of contract.

Colonel Littler, who runs a "Wild West" show, claims that Mix not only broke his contract, but appeared with a rival show. He said that Mix's terms were \$2,000 a week, a luxury motor-car, and accommodation for his two horses and entourage of seven persons.

Tom Mix's second wife, formerly Miss Olive Stokes, said the cowboy film star "never paid a grocery bill in his life."

Mix, giving details of his career, said that he started cow-punching in Texas and Oklahoma in 1920, and later became deputy sheriff, revenue officer, construction foreman, horse trainer, town marshal, circus performer and motion picture actor.

During the proceedings opposing counsel engaged in a heated argument which only ended when the judge threatened to "jail" them both for disorderly conduct.

U.S. TREASURY DEFICIT.

MR. MELLON SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING.

CONGRESS ADVISED NOT TO PAY IN CASH.

Washington, January 28.—Increased taxes and harder times, economically, would be caused if cash certificates for compensated war claims were paid to America's veterans of the Great War, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, told Congress to-day.

Further, Secretary Mellon warned Congress that in the present fiscal year the federal government will face a deficit of \$375,000,000.

To-day Congress debated proposals, which are strongly supported, to pay compensation to the war veterans in cash. The debate had its reaction even in Wall Street where stock values slumped because of fears that if passed the war veterans' compensation measure would impose a severe drain on the federal treasury.

Secretary Mellon said that the prevailing economic depression has caused a decided falling off in tax payments to the United States Treasury. He advocated that in the matter of appropriations Congress adopt drastic economy policies.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28.—Officials of Montgomery Ward & Co. to-day announced payment of their regular quarterly dividend. But they admitted that 1930 was an "extremely difficult" year.

Last year the net profit of Montgomery Ward, one of America's largest mail order houses, amounted to \$588,211. During the economic depression of 1930, however, Montgomery Ward lost nearly Gold \$8,000,000.

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Bronze Ware, Embroideries, Chinese
Hand Paintings, etc., etc.

TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.

ON VIEW from THURSDAY, the
5th FEBRUARY, 1931.

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"TAVANNES" SET
WITH 76 DIAMONDS.

ON VIEW from THURSDAY, the
5th FEBRUARY, 1931.

TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMMERT BROS.,
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THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL ON MARRIAGE.

SUMMARY OF DENUNCIATION OF "MODERN PRACTICES."

"EMISSARIES OF THE GREAT ENEMY."

Rome, January 8.

The Papal Encyclical upon Christian marriage, which his Holiness had intended for the Sacred College of Cardinals at Christmas, was published this evening dated December 31, 1930.

Striking the keynote with the opening words, "Casti Connubii"—by which it will be known—this document of some 16,000 words is likely to take rank alongside the most important encyclicals of modern times. It is marked by great candour of speech and a corresponding vigour of expression. It sets forth the position of the Roman Catholic Church regarding every modern aspect of married life. Thus, for example, the Pope refers to divorce; birth control; temporary, experimental, and companionate marriages; the use of contraceptives; the procuring of abortions; eugenics, with special reference to the sterilization of the unfit; the emancipation of women; sex education; the obedience of the wife to the husband; maternity work; the reaction between poverty and social revolt, and finally, the co-operation between Church and State in support of the moral law.

"THE INVOLUBLE STABILITY IS MENACED."

The underlying argument throughout is that Christian marriage is a Divine ordinance, and therefore indissoluble in the interests not only of the parents themselves but also of their children.

This "inviolable stability" is menaced by pernicious doctrines and loose practices "for to-day, alas," says the Pope, "not secretly nor under cover, but openly with all sense of shame put aside, now by word and again by writings, by theatrical productions of every kind, by romantic fiction, by amorous and frivolous novels, by cinematographs portraying vivid scenes, by addresses broadcast by radio-telephone, in short, by all the inventions of modern times the sanctity of marriage is trampled upon and derided; divorce, adultery, and the basest vices are extolled or depicted in such colours as to be free from all reproach and infamy. . . . The doctrines defended are offered for sale as the productions of a genius which is thought to have emancipated itself from all the old-fashioned and immature opinions of the ancients; and to the number of those antiquated opinions is relegated the traditional doctrine of Christian marriage.

One of the strongest passages against the frustration of the marriage act is the following:—

Since openly departing from the uninterrupted Christian tradition, some recently have judged it possible solemnly to declare another doctrine regarding this question, the Catholic Church, to which God has entrusted the integrity and purity of morals, standing erect in the midst of the moral ruin which surround her in order that she may preserve the chastity of the nuptial union from being defiled by this foul stain, raises her voice in token of her ambassadorship and through her mouth proclaims anew. Any use whatsoever of matrimony exercised in such a way that the act is deliberately frustrated in its natural power to generate life is an offence against the law of God and nature, and those who indulge in such are branded with the guilt of a grave sin. . . . Circumstances advanced sometimes to constitute an excuse, such as health or economic conditions, are, says the Encyclical, insufficient. Quoting a strong passage from Augustine, the Pope calls in such cases the woman "a mere mistress of her husband" and the man "a paramour of his wife."

Blessings of Marriage.

The whole subject of Christian wedlock is divided by the Encyclical into three main headings: first, the dignity of Christian marriage; secondly, the errors opposed to Christian marriage; and thirdly, the means of overcoming these errors. Before discussing these headings in detail the Pope pauses to insist once again that matrimony was "instituted by God" and hence the laws governing it "cannot be subject to any human decrees."

Coming to the blessings attached to true matrimony the Pope supports St. Augustine, saying that these are to be found in "offspring, conjugal faith and the sacrament." Each of these blessings is discussed in turn. The first place of all is held by the children, but the blessing of offspring is not completed by the mere begetting of them. To this must be added the proper education of the children. In this connection the Pope recalls his recent Encyclical on the Christian education of youth and repeats St. Augustine's words that "children should be educated religiously."

Passing to the second blessing, that of "conjugal honour," the Encyclical insists that whereas matrimony was instituted and departed from by Divine legislation, its original purity was restored by Christ, who forbade even lustful thoughts and desires. This honour is based upon holy and pure love, which is to be distinguished from the "passing lust of

the moment," and which consists in a "deep attachment of the heart" and a perfect partnership in domestic life. From this point the Pope passes to consider the question of wifely obedience. This subjection of the wife to the husband "does not deny or take away the liberty which fully belongs to the woman both in view of her dignity as a human being and in view of her most noble office as wife and mother and companion." But it does exclude that "exaggerated licence which is not for the good of the family," and, further, it forbids that "in this body which is the family the heart be separated from the head to the great detriment of the whole body and the proximate danger of ruin."

Proceeding to the third blessing—namely, the sacramental character of marriage—the Pope repeats the doctrine of the indissolubility of wedlock. Although this doctrine had been tempered and relaxed by Moses, who permitted "that a bill of divorce might be given in certain circumstances," nevertheless Christ, "by virtue of his supreme legislative power, recalled this concession of greater liberty and restored the primorial law in its integrity." This indissolubility of marriage is, the Pope states, "a great bulwark to human society, since a guarantee is thereby provided to both spouses, and also to their offspring. In this way a great benefit is also conferred upon the nation. There are also higher benefits to be derived from the sacrament, since the faithful 'open out for themselves a treasure of sacramental grace from which they draw supernatural power for the fulfilling of their lives and duties, faithfully, holily, and perseveringly unto death.' In the light to the great excellence of chaste wedlock, 'it appears all the more regrettable that, particularly in our day, we should witness this Divine institution often scorned and on every degraded.'

Modern Evils.

There follows the passage quoted above wherein the Pope stigmatises the evil effects of modern amusements and theories, and the Encyclical continues:—

Not all the sponsors of these new doctrines are carried to the extreme of unbridled lust; there are those who, striving, as it were, to ride a middle course, believe, nevertheless, that something should be conceded in our times as regards certain precepts of the Divine and natural law. But these, likewise, more or less wittingly, are omisers of the great enemy, who is ever seeking to sow tares among the wheat. We, therefore, whom the Father has appointed over His field, who we are bound by our most holy office to take care lest the good seed be choked by the weeds, believe it fitting to apply to ourselves the most grave words of the Holy Ghost with which the Apostle Paul exhorted his beloved Timothy: 'Be thou vigilant. . . . preach the word, be instant in season, out of season, reprove, entreat, rebuke in all patience and doctrine.'

The source of these evils (the Encyclical says) lies in the theory that matrimony instead of being a Divine sacrament is an invention of man. From these premises, it was argued that the laws, institutions, and customs by which wedlock is governed, since they take their origin solely from the will of man, are subject entirely to him and hence can and must be avoided, changed, and abrogated according to human caprices and the shifting circumstances of human affairs; that the generative power which is grounded in nature, and which is the basis of a wider range than matrimony—hence it may be exercised both outside as well as within the confines of wedlock, even though the purpose of matrimony be set aside as though to suggest that the licence of a base, fornicating woman

should enjoy the same rights as the chaste motherhood of the lawfully wedded wife.

Attacking, then "experimental," "temporary," and "companionate" forms of matrimony, the Pope declares that these are "hateful abominations, which beyond all question reduce our truly cultured nations to the barbarous standards of marriage. The burden of the evils opposed to each of the benefits of matrimony, the Pope declares that the first of them is connected with the offspring of marriage. The burden of children (he says) leads some people to frustrate the marriage act. Such action is shameful and intrinsically vicious. While the Church sympathizes with those people who in extreme want experience the greatest difficulty in rearing their children, care must be taken lest a more calamitous error should befall them. As for the taking of the life of the offspring hidden in the mother's womb, which it was sought to justify on various grounds, nothing, not even the mother's health, could justify the "direct murder of the innocent."

Similarly the Pope condemns the proposed sterilization of the unfit. "Those who act in this way," he declares, "are at fault in losing sight of the fact that the family is more sacred than the State and that men are begotten not for the earth and time, but for heaven and eternity." There are also false teachers who maintain the "idle opinion" that some people have an "inborn sexual tendency which cannot be satisfied within the narrow limits of monogamous marriage." The same teachers advocate the emancipation of women on physiological, social, and economic grounds. Acceptance of these theories would not, however, entail the "true emancipation of women, nor that rational and exalted liberty which belongs to the noble office of the Christian woman and wife." Moreover, this "false liberty and unnatural equality with the husband is to the detriment of the woman herself, for if she once descends from her truly regal throne she will soon be reduced to her former state of slavery." At the same time the public authorities should adapt the civil rights of the wife to modern means and requirements.

The Religious Contract.

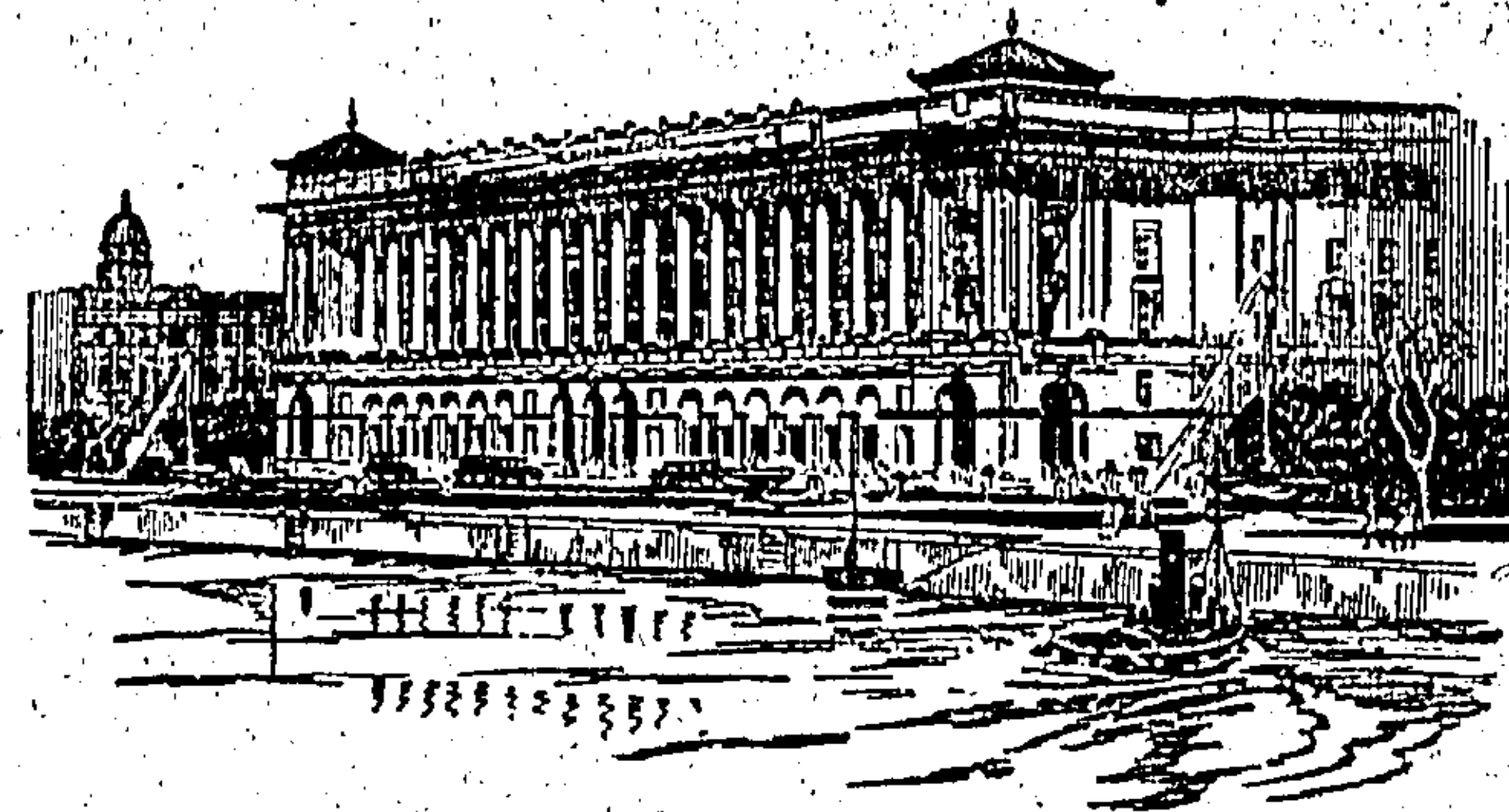
Discussing lastly the attacks upon the sacrament of marriage, the Pope combats the view that matrimony belongs entirely to the province of the civil sphere and utterly denies that the civil act itself should stand for the marriage contract while the religious act be looked on as a "mere addition or at most a concession to a too superstitious people." The fundamental religious character of marriage requires that those about to marry should show a holy reverence towards it and should zealously endeavour to make their marriage approach as nearly as possible to the archetype of Christ and the Church. "They therefore who rashly and heedlessly contract mixed marriages, from which the maternal love and providence of the Church dissuade her children for very sound reasons, fall conspicuously in this respect, sometimes with danger to their eternal salvation."

After repeating again the Church's standpoint upon the indissolubility of wedlock and the evils of divorce and after insisting that all true followers of Christ should be guided in all matters that touch upon faith or morals by the Holy Church of God speaking through its supreme pastor, namely, the Roman Pontiff, the Encyclical gives advice of the due preparation that must be made by parties contemplating marriage. The greatest care should be exercised in the choice of a partner in order that the sorrows arising from an indiscreet marriage may be avoided. The parties must keep in mind the thought of God, of Christian religion, of themselves, of their partner, of the children to come, and of human and civil society. They should not omit to ask prudent advice of their parents.

Some of the difficulties of the married state, the Encyclical continues, are due to mistaken circumstances. To reduce these dangers the contracting parties themselves should make every effort. Where they are not self-supporting help should be provided by public or private guilds. When these are insufficient, private charity should step in to help particularly large or needy families. The State should play its part where there are insufficient dwelling-houses, where there is unemployment, where living is costly, and where the mother is forced to go out and work. State aid cannot be neglected without possible harm to the Commonwealth. Unfortunately, nowadays, the Pope declares, through a certain inversion of the true order of things, assistance is often provided for the unmarried mother and her illegitimate offspring, which was denied to legitimate offspring.

In conclusion, the Pope pleads for the co-operation of the religious and civil powers in such great tasks as the education of youth, the provision of a Concordat between the Holy See and the Italian Government whereby the Sacrament of Matrimony was recognized as having in civil law all the effects attributed to it in Canon law.—The Times.

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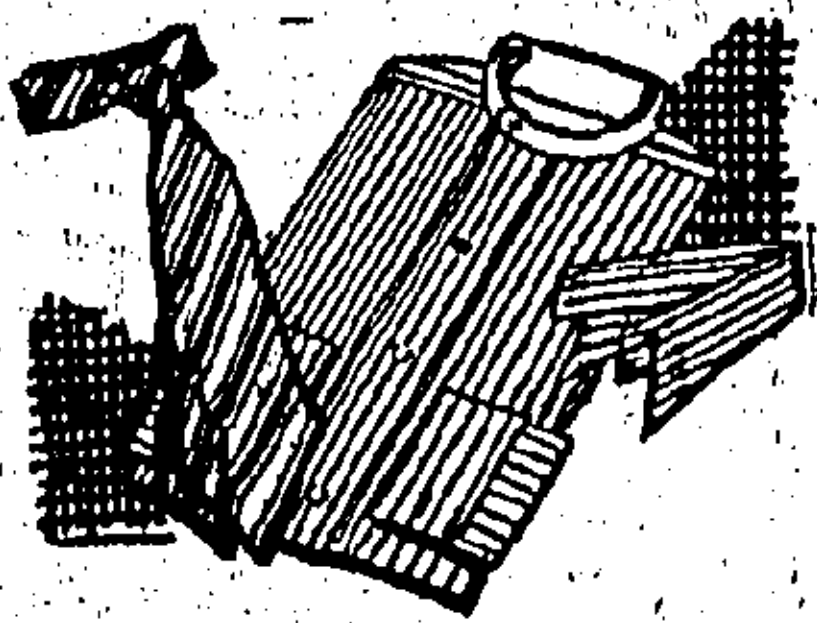
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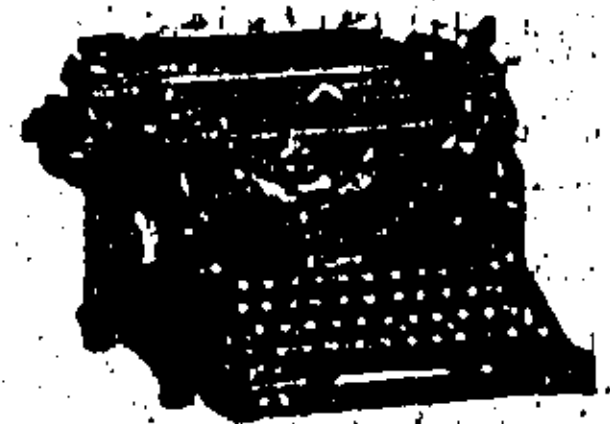
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IMPORTANT PART PLAYED BY THE ST. STEPHEN'S
GIRLS' COLLEGE.

LADY PEEL PRESIDES AT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:
BISHOP LOOKS BACK OVER PAST DECADE.

The Kwok Sui Lau Hall, St. Stephen's Girls' College, was crowded with parents and friends of the pupils yesterday when Lady Peel presided at the annual prize giving ceremony. Capt. T. A. H. Colman accompanied Lady Peel, and those present included many prominent Chinese and European residents.

Reference was made to the very excellent work the College was doing in catering for the education of Chinese girls in the Colony and the rapid strides the College itself had made during the past few years.

"SEEKING THE WONDERS OF TRUTH."

Prior to the distribution of prizes, the pupils gave an excellent concert, every item of which was very well received. The programme opened with the School Hymn in which the whole audience joined. Then a scene from Alexandre Dumas' "Twenty Years After," have locally-educated Chinese girls was loudly applauded. Those present were very much impressed by the way the girls acted and seldom have locally-educated Chinese girls been heard to speak English so well. The kindergarten, lower school, middle school and upper school all contributed to the programme, while there were also two piano solos, Miss May Ung's rendering of Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in C Minor" being particularly pleasing.

After the prizes had been distributed, the visitors were shown over the school building and some of the class-rooms were converted into tea rooms when tea and refreshments were served.

THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

At the conclusion of the concert, the Principal, Miss E. S. Atkins, presented her report on the past year's working. She said:

In extending to you all a hearty welcome, I wish especially on behalf of the school to greet Lady Peel and to assure her on this, her first visit to St. Stephen's Girls' College of our great appreciation of her interest and kindness in graciously coming to present our cups and certificates. We are glad too, to welcome our Chairman, the Bishop, back from Lambeth.

In presenting the report of the year's work, I would remind you that it is the report for 1930, when I was on furlough, so all credit and thanks for the success of the year's work is due to the staff in general and to Miss Wise in particular for the very splendid way they have carried on in my absence. It is never an easy thing to take on some one else's responsibilities and in this case it was further complicated by the opening of the new wing with all the extra work that it entailed.

At Chinese New Year Miss Vincent left the school. She had, in her five years, here worked for one year as warden of the University Women's Hospital, for one year in Fairlea and all the time she had been teaching in St. Stephen's.

She left behind her the impression of thoroughness, a sound judgement and a great devotion to duty. We wish her all success in her new work.

Our thanks are also due to Miss Jones who came for a short time to help; to Miss Griffin who came to teach drawing; to Miss Tassary who taught botany until a permanent science mistress was appointed; and to Miss Clare, who is acting secretary in the absence of Miss Buckland, who went on furlough in July.

NEW WING OPENED.

The opening of the new wing has given scope for much that we had only dreamed of before. The science laboratory, now it is fitted up, looks very business-like, and we are fortunate to have secured the service of Miss E. B. Wood, B.O., who travelled out with me last autumn, to teach botany, physics and chemistry.

The next need for girls is the school library. We are badly in need of books or suggestions of new books, and any such gift or suggestions would be gladly welcomed. The number of matches played points to the keen interest which is being taken in games, chiefly tennis and netball.

The College has been visited by the Government Inspector, who has given scope for much that we had only dreamed of before. The staff agrees with him in wishing that the students in class would "speak more loudly." The half-yearly medical inspections have produced satisfactory reports. The health of the school throughout the year has been very good.

The results of the examinations in the Trinity College of Music, London, are as follows:—

Pianoforte:—Preparatory Division: 4 passed, 2 with honours; 1st Steps Division: 5 passed; Junior Division: 1 passed; Intermediate Division: 1 passed.

Violin:—First Steps: 1 passed; Theory of Music:—2 passed.

In the Hong Kong University examinations one girl matriculated and is now taking an arts course at the University; 6 passed senior, one with distinction in scripture, and 12 passed junior, two with distinctions in music.

I am glad to be able to record, too, successes of old girls; one, Leung Chun He, having taken her bachelor's degree in medicine, another, Tsang Tin Chien, having taken her bachelor's degree in engineering, whilst a third, Chey Wai Huan, for the second year in succession at the University, has won a scholarship. We congratulate them all and are very proud of their achievements. (Applause.)

AIM OF EDUCATION.

At this point I would like to remind both the parents and students that the aim and end-all of education is not the passing of examinations.

They are necessary as this, but only a small minority of students go on to University work and careers. What about the majority? Our aim is to give them a purpose in life that through the thoughtful study of the past and the experience of social service during school life they may be fired with ideals of love and service and a great desire to make the world a better place, so that whatever happens when they leave school they may live useful lives, taking opportunities as they arise of helping others.

The teaching of science should be of infinite value in training a reasoned judgement and an observant mind, and in helping to give to students the balance and restraint which is difficult to attain in days of swift change.

New China has been passing through the destructive stage of her progress and is still in need of constructive thought and ability. In the casting away of the old and the putting on of the new, what standards ought to be used? Surely those of truth and reason, and it is in the experimental work of this laboratory and in the hours of communion with the God of Truth that these standards will be tested and proved.

"The people that do know their God shall be strong and do exploits," said the Prophet of old! The miracles of modern science are the constantly unfolding revelation of God. Who speaks to us to-day through the telescope, the microscope and in the laboratory, and in seeking to understand the wonders of truth we learn to know God.

The report was then translated into Chinese by Miss Cheung, after which the Chairman made a brief speech.

THE BISHOP'S SPEECH.

Addressing the gathering, the Bishop of Victoria (The Right Rev. C. R. Duggan, D.D.) said:—

"While Miss Atkins has been reading over last year's report, my thoughts have been travelling back over the past—over ten years or more—and as I look back I see much to encourage."

The reference in the report to the new wing and science room set me thinking about the old school in Ballington Path as I first knew it in 1920. The school was full to overflowing, but the accommodation was totally inadequate. Now you have this fine block of buildings, and you have your science laboratory and your science mistress, and after all it is the teacher that counts more than the school. In this matter of staff again I can confidently claim that there has been progress.

And then again I have been thinking of one of the first speech days of this school which I attended. It was in 1921, or 1922, I think. As I remember it, it was held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and there, in a play, the girls and younger women of China were represented as knocking at the doors of Hong Kong University asking for admittance. As against that, I think of the last Degree Day in Hong Kong University, held last month, when a number of women received their degrees, and I recall how, at the dinner to which His Excellency the Chancellor, and you, Lady Peel, so kindly invited those who had taken their degrees (in addition to others connected with the University) women graduates were present for the first time. All this to my mind represents real advance. Personally, I am one of those who follow with keen interest the progress that is being made towards securing funds for the building of a permanent hostel for women students connected with Hong Kong University. I see that \$30,000 (a quarter of what is required) has been subscribed. I would like to see the day when the actual building can be proceeded with.

To-day I remember, too, some words spoken by Sir R. E. Statius when he was Governor of this Colony. He said that he regarded the bringing of modern learning to the minds of Chinese women as one of the greatest educational enterprises of the present day and one most fitted with hope. It is in this big setting that the work of this school is being done.

Lady Peel, you are here on this platform for the first time, and as Miss Atkins has already said, we give you the heartiest of welcomes. I tremble to think how many prize-givings you have already attended, or how many prizes you have given away, but I can assure you that to both the staff and scholars and all who are present here to-day, your presence is a great encouragement.

PRIZE-LIST.

The following were the prize-winners:—

Matriculation:—Passed and Scholarship Cup, Li Sui Man.
Scholarship Cup:—Ruth Ling (distinction in biblical knowledge).
Scholarship Cup:—May Ung (distinction in music).
Senior Local:—Passed, Esther Luen, Chan Lu Fong, Li Wan Sian, Wen Pui Ying, Yeung Yuk Kit.
Junior Local:—Passed, Chan Luan Ying, Chan Shuk Kwan, Kwan, Chan Ying To, Yik Kwan Man, Lee Yuen Wa, Li Shui Kwan, Helen Ling (distinction in music), Anna Thomas, Eva Thomas, Tsang Wai Ngan, Wong Man Hing.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Preparatory Division:—Passed with honours, Lim Wai Kwan and Lai Chung Yui.
Passed:—La Chung Chee, Lai Chung Oi and Daisy Woo.

First Steps Division:—Passed, Alice Leung, Cheong Wai Ki, Li Wai Ki, Cheung Wai Man and Kwok Tin Yau.

Violin:—Belle Koh.

Junior Division:—Passed, Li Chee Yin.

Intermediate:—Passed, Doris Lee.

Theory of Music:—Passed, Doris Li and Alice Leung.

VACCINATION CASE.

FATHER SUMMONED BY
SANITARY DEPT.

At Central Magistracy yesterday, the Sanitary Department, represented by Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins, in pursuance of the recent decision to enforce the Ordinance requiring the vaccination of new-born babies, summoned a Chinese for failing to have his child vaccinated within the stipulated period of six months after birth.

The child, said Mr. Hawkins, was registered at birth with the Department, which waited six months before it took action. Two registered letters were sent to the defendant, but on no reply being received to either of these, an inspector personally called on the defendant, to impress on him the requirements of the law. The man appeared to have ignored all that was said, or was explained to him by the inspector. He simply took no notice and consequently, the Department had to bring these proceedings. It could have prosecuted after the expiration of the six months, without going to the formality of sending out letters.

Defendant in reply to the Court, said his child had already been vaccinated in the country.

Mr. Hawkins submitted that the case was on the defendant to prove vaccination by the production of a proper certificate or, failing that, by the production of the child from the country within two weeks for examination by the Medical Officer of Health.



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• or PATENT LEATHER •

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(3) Caine Road and Bonham Road ... \$3.25 " "

(4) Pokfulam as far as Sassoon Road ... \$3.00 " "

(5) Wanchoi and Causeway Bay (beyond City Hall) ... \$2.50 " "

(6) Low Levels ... \$2.00 " "

Kowloon:—All parts of Tsing Tsui, Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Hung Hom, Kowloon City and Lai Chi Kok ... \$1.00 " "

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THE STAR FERRY COMPANY.

REPORT ON THE YEAR'S
WORKING.

The report of the "Star" Ferry Company for the twelve months ended December 31, 1930, states:—

The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amount to \$476,053.79.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account, after transferring \$50,000.00 to Reserve Fund, \$40,000.00 to Contingency Account, paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditor's fees, and Depreciation, including \$34,487.03 brought forward, is \$332,536.09, which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$2.00 per share, \$160,000; to pay a bonus of \$2.00 per share \$160,000; to carry forward, \$32,536.09.

Directors:—During the year, Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Bell and Mr. M. T. Johnson resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson and Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie were invited to join the Board. Mr. J. P. Warren retires according to the Articles offers himself for re-election.

Auditor:—The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

HELENA MAY CONCERT.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS
AFTERNOON.

The following is the programme for the concert, to be held this afternoon at the Helena May Institute at 5.30 p.m.:—

1.—(a) Souvenir d'Printemps Holbrooke.

(b) A Forest Melody Montague Phillips.

The Orchestra.

2.—(a) Les Papillons Ernest Chausson.

(b) Les Papillons A. d'Addessio.

Mrs. Sanjour.

3.—(a) Nostalgia Andalusia Martinez.

(b) Cancion Malagueña Anglada Ochoa.

Mrs. Gnatovsky.

4.—Two English Dances Quilter.

The Orchestra.

5.—(a) Vissi d'Arte—"Tosca" Puccini.

(b) Mon Oeuvre a ta voix—"Samson" et Dalilah Saint-Saens.

Mrs. Sanjour.

6.—(a) Melodie Leoncavallo.

(b) Carmen Bizet.

Mrs. Gnatovsky.

7.—(a) Chanson d'Amour Elgar.

(b) Gigue Edward German.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

MAGISTRATE DEALS WITH LEGAL SUBMISSIONS.

DECISION IN PRESS CENSORSHIP CASE.

At Central Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. Lindsay gave his opinion on the legal points raised by Mr. F. H. Lossby in the case in which the editors, printers and publishers of several Chinese newspapers were summoned for publishing certain articles on January 18 without first submitting them to the censor.

"CASE MUST GO ON."

Mr. Lindsay said:—
The two points I have to decide in this case are (1) whether or no the Emergency Regulations Ordinance of 1922 is *ultra vires* the Constitution of this Colony, and (2) if that Ordinance is *ultra vires*, whether or no the regulations made thereunder in 1925 by the Governor-in-Council for the censorship of the Press are *ultra vires* the Ordinance.

To take the Ordinance first it is laid down that "the Governor may, by and with the advice of the Legislative Council, make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Colony"; Article X. empowers the Governor in his discretion, but subject to any instructions issued to him under the Sign Manual, etc., to give his assent to any Bill passed by the Legislative Council; and finally Article XII. provides that in the making of any laws the Governor and Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all rules, regulations and directions in that behalf contained in any instructions issued under the Sign Manual and Signet.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

Turning to the Instructions, which bear the same date as the Letters Patent, 14th February, 1917, the defence has quoted Article XXVI. which lays down that the Governor shall not give his assent to any Bill affecting *inter alia*, the currency of the Colony or subjecting non-Europeans to restrictions which are not imposed on Europeans, and has argued that the Emergency Regulations Ordinance which confers almost unlimited powers on the Executive Council is within the category of such bills. Further, even admitting that the Ordinance No. 5 of 1922 may be saved by the final paragraph of the same article which expressly empowers the Governor, when he has satisfied himself that urgent necessity exists for bringing such a law into immediate operation, to assent thereto provided it is not repugnant to the law of England, Mr. Lossby maintains that this last proviso destroys the effect of the saving clause inasmuch as any interference with individual liberty and the freedom of the Press is in fact repugnant to the Common Law of England.

In this connection, however, I am satisfied that the words "repugnant to the law of England" must be interpreted in the light of those used in Section 2 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1888, that is to say "repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony to which such (colonial) law may relate or be repugnant to any order or regulation made under authority of such Act of Parliament."

NO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Of the judgment of the Privy Council in *Reg. v. Marais* ex parte Marais, 1902, A.C. p. 634.

"There is no doubt that up to the passing of the Colonial Laws Validity Act difficulties had arisen and it was for the express purpose of getting rid of the difficulties raised on the subject and particularly in reference to the words 'repugnant to the laws of England' that the Act was passed because one of the common and serious difficulties which the colonial legislatures were constituted and constitutions given provided that nothing should be enacted repugnant to the laws of England, and there is no doubt that that had given rise to some doubts and difficulties which the Act was intended to cure." Then

later (p. 54):—"The obvious purpose and meaning of the Statute was to preserve the right of the Imperial Legislature to legislate even for the Colony, although a local legislature had been given, and to make it impossible when an Imperial Statute has been passed expressly for the purpose of governing that Colony for the Colonial legislature in that sense to enact anything repugnant to an express law applied to that Colony by the Imperial Legislature itself. That is the meaning of those words."

I can find no Act of Parliament forbidding censorship of the Press. Cf. VI. Halsbury p. 319, para. 461: "Apart from the general provisions ensuring the peaceful enjoyment of rights of property and the freedom of the subject from illegal detention, contained in the four great charters or statutes (i.e., Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement) which regulate the relations between the Crown and people, the liberties of the subject are not expressly defined in any law or code."

Hence I can see no repugnancy to any law of England in a local Chinese Ordinance that makes provision for the establishment of a Press censorship. *Pro tanto* at any rate such an Ordinance will be valid.

I hold therefore that on this head the defence fails.
A second line of defence is based on the principle which is part of the law of Agency, that *delegatus non potest delegare*, i.e., that an agent cannot without the authority of his principal bestow on a third party any share of his responsibility. Hence it is argued that the legislature of this Colony, being no more than an agent of the Crown, cannot empower the Executive Council to make for it regulations having the force of law which it itself has no right to make.

TWO ASSUMPTIONS.

The argument as it stands can hardly be gainsaid, but it is based on two assumptions, (a) that the Legislature is no more than the Crown's agent; and (b) that the powers of legislation given to the Executive Council are such as the Legislature does not itself possess, both of which are in my opinion false.

I hold that the Governor in Legislative Council is something more than a mere agent bound by the ordinary rules of agency. If so, it would inevitably follow that without definite authorisation from the Crown the legislature could not empower the executive to make any binding regulation whatsoever.

Moreover, even if the law of agency does apply, then the delegation of powers conferred by Ordinance No. 5 of 1922 is perfectly valid inasmuch as it has since been approved by the Crown's expression of non-dissatisfaction of that Ordinance, which amounts to authorisation of the agent's action. Cf. *Reg. v. Wai Tung* and others v. Attorney-General of Hong Kong, H.K. Law Reports, 1925.

With the second assumption I have already dealt in holding that the establishment of a Press censorship is not repugnant to any Act of Parliament extending to the Colony, and hence could validly be effected in this Colony by Ordinance in special circumstances.

On this head again the defence fails.

I have finally to consider whether "the Newspaper, etc." Regulations set out on p. 602 of the Regulations of Hong Kong, under the first of which the regulations were brought, are *ultra vires* the Ordinance. I have already held that the Legislature would have power, if it desired in an emergency, to establish a censorship of the Press, and that it has authority to delegate such power to the Governor in Executive Council.

REGULATIONS BINDING.

Hence the Newspaper Regulations are *prima facie* binding. The only lines left to the defence on which to attack them are:—

(1) that although such regulations can only be made "on an occasion when the Governor in Council considers to be an occasion of emergency or public danger, neither these regulations nor any others purporting to have been made under the Ordinance contain anything to show that any such state of emergency existed when they were made.

I can find no force in this contention, but hold contra that in such a case a presumption arises that the regulations were made in accordance with the provisions of the enabling Ordinance.

(2) The second line of attack is this: Allowing that the regulations were duly passed to meet an emergency, yet it is clear from the repeal of the more drastic of them that that emergency has passed, and therefore it is a gross abuse of its powers by the Executive to continue to maintain the Press Censorship.

The answer to this contention seems to be; who but the Governor in Executive Council is the judge as to whether the emergency is past? The worst of it may be over, and yet some danger still remain. Again there seems to me to arise the presumption that inasmuch as these regulations were passed to meet an emergency, as they could have been under Section 2, subsection 3, of the Ordinance, the state of emergency in which they must have been made has not wholly passed away.

On all points the defence fails, and the case must go on.

Case Adjourned.

The first witness called was Mr. Lai Chi Ping, the Chief Chinese Censor. He said that the censors generally finished their work by 1 a.m. but whenever it was necessary to do so the closing hour was extended by half an hour.

Later telegrams could be sent and had frequently been sent to his house for censorship.

The next witness called produced the register of newspapers. He stated that Mr. Wai Kwok Lun, summoned as the editor of the *Wah Kiu Yat Pao*, was not registered with the authorities as such at all. The summons against him was accordingly withdrawn.

The case against the other defendants was adjourned.

SHIPPING COMPANY'S ACTION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF A ROWDY MEETING.

Witnesses called at the Supreme Court yesterday at the continued hearing of the Sze Yip Steamship Company's action all gave evidence regarding a disturbance at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on July 8, and they were agreed that no resolutions were put to the meeting before the original chairman decided to withdraw, followed by a number of his supporters.

The company is the plaintiff, and the claim is for an injunction to restrain defendants from acting as directors and generally controlling the business.
Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, senior, of Messrs. d'Almeida & Mason, is for plaintiff, while the defence is being conducted by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida.

Plaintiff's case is that when the director refused to convene an extraordinary meeting, the dissatisfied shareholders "convened" one themselves with a regulation containing eight resolutions, but that the chairman who was elected at the meeting, Mr. Li Yu Tong, did not put the resolutions to the meeting.

Solicitor as Witness.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida, sr., who is instructing Counsel for the plaintiff, gave evidence in the afternoon. Witnesses said he was instructed to prepare a requisition for the meeting on July 8 and attended it. He left at 4 p.m., Mr. Brooks leaving a few minutes before witness, while Mr. Leo d'Almeida intimated he would remain a little longer.

Witness continued that when he left, Mr. Li Yu Tong was still in the chair. A heated argument between one shareholder and another developed into a personal wrangle. The chairman was constantly ringing the bell to restore order, but the disturbance continued until the time witness left, when no resolution had been put to the meeting.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness agreed that there was a breach of the articles of association inasmuch as that in his opinion the party clamouring for the discussion of only two resolutions was outnumbered by those in favour of the eight resolutions in the requisition.

The case adjourned until this morning.

I.G.P.'S THREAT TO QUEEN'S THEATRE.

SEQUEL TO ALTERATIONS.

DANGER TO PUBLIC STRESSED BY P.W.D.

Mr. Ma Tsui Chiu, registered owner of the Queen's Theatre, and Mr. C. S. Rossetto, secretary of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., were summoned yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsay for making certain alterations in the Queen's Theatre without the permission of the Building Authority.

Mr. J. Bottomley represented the Building Authority and Mr. W. J. Armstrong, of Messrs. Deacons, represented the defendants. The Hon. Inspector-General of Police, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, was also in Court.

Mr. Armstrong at the outset entered a plea of guilty on behalf of the secretary of the company to a technical offence, and informed the Magistrate that Mr. Bottomley was, under the circumstances, not desirous of pressing the case against the owner.

Describing the facts of the case, Mr. Bottomley said that the summonses were brought because there were alterations made to the Queen's Theatre without reference to the Building Authority. Mr. Bottomley went on to say that the original operating room in the theatre was taken exception to by the Building Authority in 1929 and the company subsequently erected a new operating room which was absolutely satisfactory and was duly approved. An inspection of the theatre was made on October 30 last on the renewal of the licence and the building was considered quite satisfactory. Another inspection was made on January 31 last and it was found that alterations had taken place and the operating machines had been removed from their approved position to their old place and another room for re-winding films had been constructed at a lower level. The only means of connection between the two rooms was by means of a small hole cut into the floor of the room now used as an operating room.

Danger to the Public.

Mr. Bottomley went on to say that there was no ventilation to such part of the theatre which opened to places to which the public had access, and that it also opened directly to the main egress from the upper circle. It was considered that the danger to the public in the case of a fire in the operating room or re-winding room might be attended with very serious results. The matter was of such urgency, said Mr. Bottomley, that the usual notice was waived in this case.

Mr. Lindsay: These facts appear to be more than a technical offence. Mr. Armstrong: An inspection of the premises will reveal to your Worship the minor character of the alterations.

The Hon. Mr. Wolfe spoke of the danger to the public both in the three circles and in the stalls should an outbreak of fire occur. He explained that for those in the stalls, the exits to Queen's Road would not be available. Those in the dress circle would be even more badly handicapped. He concluded by saying that it was a most dangerous thing to remove to the old room and that the removal was a most serious matter.

Mr. Armstrong explained that the approved position for the operating machine was not suitable for "talkies," and consequently it was replaced in its old position. In reply to a remark by the I.G.P. to the effect that it had proved good enough for nine months, Mr. Armstrong pointed out that the standards demanded by the public then was not so high. He assured the Magistrate that the company was most anxious to comply with the requirements of the authorities in connection with the theatre's licence. He pointed out that the company was given no opportunity to show the nuisance complained of.

Closure of Theatre Asked For.

Mr. Bottomley said that if his Worship were going to convict, he would ask, in addition to any fine his Worship might impose, for an order for the theatre to be closed until such time as the requirements of the Building Authorities have been complied with.

Mr. Lindsay: I can certainly order the premises to be altered, but what power is there to order the premises meanwhile to be closed to the public?

Mr. Bottomley: I am not quite certain about that.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"PIDGIN" CARGO.

EUROPEAN MASTER SUMMONED.

DUTABLE LIQUOR ON S.S. ON LEE.

Captain J. Bousfield, master of the s.s. On Lee, was yesterday summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsay at the Central Magistracy for having failed, on January 25, to supply the Superintendent of Imports and Exports with a complete statement of all dutiable liquors imported on his ship on the previous day.

Defendant: I plead guilty, your Worship.

Mr. R. R. Todd, Assistant Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department, who presented, said that the ship arrived here on Sunday morning (January 25), and Revenue Officer Dunlop went on board and found 24 jars of Chinese spirits, which on the next day were found not to be included in the daily statement.

"Pidgin" Cargo.

Asked by his Worship if they were concealed, Mr. Todd replied that the wine was carried as "pidgin" cargo on the deck; it should not have been there. He added that it was not a case of importing the wine wilfully on the master's part, but more a case of neglect to ascertain the exact amount of liquor on board.

Defendant said that he knew nothing about the matter till Revenue Officer Grimmer came on board the ship and told him. He added that it was the purser's duty to take the returns and he (defendant) signed them.

The purser, who was in Court, replying to the Magistrate, said that the liquor belonged to the crew.

Mr. Todd pointed out that that was quite common: when Revenue Officers went on board those steamers nobody would come forward and claim the wine. In this case the wine was actually being moved by coolies to a ship alongside. When the Revenue Officers appeared the coolies ran away.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50, and ordered the wine to be confiscated.

ABERDEEN FIRE RECALLED.

LANDLORD FINED.

The recent fire at Aberdeen, when three two-story buildings were completely gutted, was recalled at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when Leung So-wing, of 28, Tanking Street, was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsay with having failed to comply with the requirements of the Building Authority, in regard to the erection of new staircases.

Mr. F. C. E. Rendell appeared for the defendant and pleaded guilty.

Mr. F. C. Neville, of the P.W.D., prosecuting said that the premises in question had been gutted by fire in December last, and had been re-erected, and were nearly ready for occupation. At the time of the fire the staircase had been cut off, and two people were seriously injured through jumping from a window on the second floor. Mr. Neville emphasised the point that staircases had to be protected from fire, as they were the one means of escape.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, and made an order for the staircases to be rebuilt to the requirements and satisfaction of the Building Authority within six weeks.

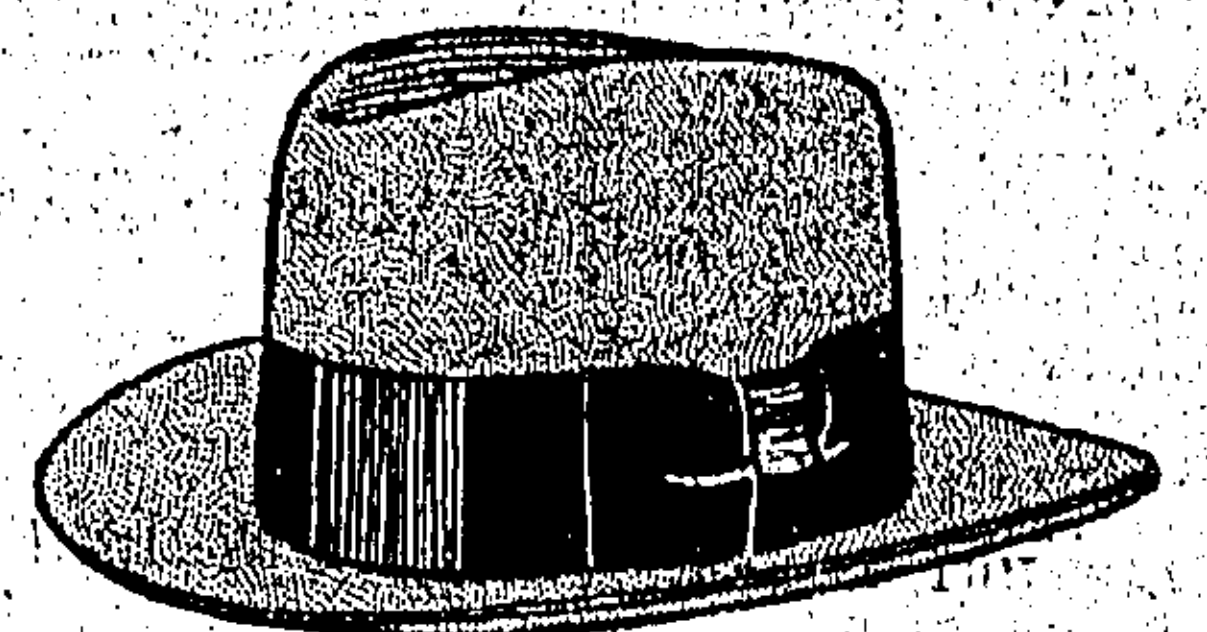
Mr. Lindsay: Under section 222 I can make an order, but I can see nothing there for power to close the premises. Where is your authority for asking for such an order?

Mr. Bottomley: I am afraid I have not considered that point very carefully.

Hon. Mr. Wolfe: I think possibly Mr. Bottomley has confused it with section 49 of the Entertainment Ordinance. The section reads: The Captain Superintendent of Police shall, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, have power at all times by notice in writing to cancel any licence without payment of any compensation, on its being brought to his notice that any of the conditions of the licence have not been complied with. "I am about to do that," added Mr. Bottomley.

His Worship said he found that something more than a technical offence had been committed and imposed a fine of \$100. An order was made for the premises to be altered to conform with the requirements of the Building Authority within fourteen days.

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SOFT FELT HATS.

Remember! when you see the name "Glyn" inside a hat you are assured that it is made from Pure Natural Fur of a thoroughly reliable quality. They will not put their name in a hat that will not enhance their reputation.

Whether your fancy is for a light-weight felt or one with a little firmer handle you will find them in Stock either to turn down or with the dressy set brim—with or without a bound edge—lined or unlined.

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OB156	LIF I COULD BE WITH YOU	"
OB157	GORGONZOLA	Quick Step
OB158	WE MUST PULL TOGETHER	"
OB159	ANGEL MOTHER	Slow Fox-Trot
OB160	ARE YOU RUSSIAN?	"
OB161	CUPID ON THE CARE	Fox-Trot
OB162	SOLDIER ON THE SHELF	"
OB163	NO PLACE BUT HOME	"
OB164	DANCING ON THE CEILING	"
OB165	I'M DOING THAT THING	"
OB166	TELL YOUR MOTHER	"
OB167	LET'S BE SENTIMENTAL	"
OB168	I HAVE NO WORDS	"
OB169	WHY AM I SO ROMANTIC?	"
OB170	IT'S FOR YOU	Waltz

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MEN'S WEAR STYLISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONG KONG NATURALIST.

A QUARTERLY Illustrated Journal Principally for Hong Kong and South China. VOLUME II, 1931. Edited by Dr. G. A. C. HERKLOTS (The University, Hong Kong), and Major H. P. W. HUTSON, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., R.E.

Subscription: \$5.00 Per Annum, Post Free.

The First Number of the Second Volume of the Hong Kong Naturalist will be published towards the end of February, 1931. It will contain upwards of 80 Pages, including nearly 50 Illustrations, 2 in Colour.

Owing to the High Cost of the Coloured Illustrations and to the Increased Size of the Journal the Edition is Strictly Limited. To avoid disappointment intending subscribers should send their Subscriptions Early to Dr. G. A. C. HERKLOTS, The University, Hong Kong.

Volume I is Sold Out. Owing to the Great Demand for Back Numbers the Editors are prepared to purchase, at Cost Price in Good Condition, any of the First Numbers that are no longer required. [286]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHEW & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY, 1931, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1930.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY, 1931, to THURSDAY, the 19th FEBRUARY, 1931, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, F. H. CRAPPELL, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 2nd Feb., 1931. [272]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

RUGBY INTERPORT.

HONG KONG v. SHANGHAI

On SATURDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1931

SHANGHAI v. UNITED SERVICES

On TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1931.

Club Ground, Kick-off 3.30 P.M.

BOOKING Opens on WEDNESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

Covered Stand for Interport Game Only (Members' Section) at CLUB HOUSE.

Non-Members (Covered Stand) at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

INTERPORT GAME:—

COVERED STAND ... \$1.00

UNCOVERED STAND ... \$1.00

EAST and WEST STANDS ... 50 cts.

(Including Tax)

SERVICES GAME:—

COVERED STAND ... \$2.20

UNCOVERED STAND ... \$1.00

EAST and WEST STANDS ... 40 cts.

(Including Tax)

H. M. McTAVISH, Hon. Secretary. [286]

HONG KONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

INTERPORT PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th—

HONG KONG v. SHANGHAI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st—

SHANGHAI v. CHINESE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd—

SHANGHAI v. UNITED SERVICES.

All Matches will be played on the HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB GROUND starting at 3.30 P.M. Sharp.

Booking for the Interport ONLY will be at Messrs. MOUTRIE'S, Ltd., and will Open for Clubs affiliated to the Association on FEBRUARY 5th.

Booking for the General Public will Open on FEBRUARY 10th.

PRICES:—

COVERED STAND ... \$2.20

UNCOVERED STAND ... \$1.10

(Including Tax)

W. E. HOLLANDS, Hon. Secretary. [286]

HOW TO STAY IN ENGLAND.

SUNNY South Coast of England is most suitable for leave or retirement. Houses and Bungalows for Sale from £1,000. Furnished Houses to Let. Easy access to London with all services. State Clearly Requirements when writing.—NEWMAN, Agents, FERRING near Worthing, Sussex, ENGLAND.

WHITBREAD'S

DOUBLE BROWN

ALE

—VERY WELL KNOWN

IN HONG KONG



A BOTTLE A DAY
WILL KEEP

THE "DOCTOR" AWAY!!

SOLE AGENTS:—

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

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CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

MORTGAGE BANK AND ESTATE AGENTS.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD,

KOWLOON.

Detached and Semi-detached Villas

Modern Construction with Garage.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences.

A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE REPORT

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

"HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS,"

with which is incorporated

"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT"

30 Cents per Copy.

Subscription, paid in advance—

per annum for delivery in Hong Kong \$18; including Postage to any part of the world—\$16.

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 83, Finsbury Square, E.C. 4, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding communication with the Press, and to place at their disposal all the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.35 p.m., stated:—

Depressions are shown over the Eastern Sea and over Tongking. Fog along the S.E. coast of China. Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate; squally; generally cloudy; some light rain.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. W. COOPER PASSMORE thanks all friends who sent wreaths and floral tributes in her sad bereavement, also for letters of condolence. She wishes to especially thank those who attended the funeral. [285]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, House Street. Tel. 30251.

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, FEBRUARY 5, 1931.

ROYAL ROMANCE AND EUGENICS.

THE KING OF SWEDEN, after long and earnest consideration, has refused to allow his grandson, Prince LENNART, to marry one of his subjects. The lady in question is, says Ruter, the daughter of an accountant, a piece of information that conveys nothing of her social position. Her father may be head of a great Stockholm firm, or he may be a humble bank clerk. King GUSTAV V. of Sweden is an able and enlightened man, greatly beloved by his subjects. The succession is secure, so His Majesty no doubt had proper reason for refusing his consent. The Prince, however, seems determined to pursue his own course and the lady will, presumably, be regarded as a morganatic wife, any children that they may have being of commoner rank, and the Prince himself a bachelor in the eyes of the law. Circumstances govern cases, but as a matter of broad principle we believe it is a mistake for a member of a Royal House to be forbidden to marry one who is not of equal rank. Royal marriages for reasons of state are as old as civilisation, but the harem of ancient monarchs were models of democratic representation. In Holy Writ we have the story of a Pharaoh succumbing to the charms of the wife of a Chaldean sheik, while the loves of David were made the subject of a not unjust comparison with those of our own CHARLES II. by DRYDEN, the satiric poet. Solomon married, among others, Pharaoh's daughter and an Amorite Princess. The "black but comely" heroine of the "Song of Songs" was probably of humbler origin.

It was the great Hapsburg dynasty that made a fine art of Royal Alliances. Such was the success of the sprightly MAXIMILIAN II. that his son CHARLES V. ruled one of the largest and most ramshackle empires ever united under one man. As Holy Roman Emperor his sway extended over Germany, Austria, Italy and the Netherlands. He also ruled the whole Iberian Peninsula and, nominally, both North and South America! PHILIP II. of Spain did his best to absorb in turn France, England and Scotland, but the story of how his plans went awry is too well known to need repetition. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Royal Families of Europe continued to interbreed, until, at the time of the French Revolution and

the Renaissance had degenerated and the Western nations were ruled by "noddies and madmen." Despite the resistance of Queen VICTORIA, the British Royal Family

slowly broke from the tradition, Prince LOUIS, Duchess of Argyll, and that gentle, but firm-minded lady, the late Princess ROYAL, setting the example. To-day it is an accepted thing that Royal persons should not be forced into these state marriages, and a great improvement in the health, energy and ability of ruling houses is already notable.

The fear of Queen VICTORIA was lest the monarchy should be merged in the nobility, and that the King's position would become no more than that of the Duke of Norfolk. "The King of England," said a famous Oxford professor, "is ceremonial head of the State." But King GEORGE, his father and his grandmother, by reason of their abilities and industry, have been far more than impressive figureheads. They have made their own positions, and after the Regency period Queen VICTORIA had no light task.

Modern monarchs, with one or two exceptions, are hard-working and conscientious servants of their respective nations, as their forebears used to be in the day of England's Tudors and Plantagenets. Their functions have changed, but in fitting themselves into the world of to-day they have abandoned the aloofness which proved the undoing of the crowned heads of a couple of centuries ago.

SOBER ENGLAND.

GREAT Britain is not a country in which Mr. PUSHYFOOT JOHNSON and his pernicious school of Prohibitionists get much sympathy. There is, however, a steady decrease both in the consumption of intoxicating beverages and in actual drunkenness. The decreases are no doubt partly due to the general improvement in social conditions as well as to the education of the masses, but they are also due to measures introduced for the curtailment of drinking facilities during the war years. Before 1914, alcohol could be sold at almost any time of the day or night in licensed premises. But after that year restrictions were imposed by law, and the hours of sale were limited to a short period during the hours when men and women took their mid-day meal, and to a few hours in the evening. These restrictions were partly but never entirely removed after the war, but the habits formed have largely remained. The post-war generation is a much more sober one than its predecessors.

Statistics show that there has been a decrease in drunkenness since 1919 of six per cent. Nearly all the cases reported were of men, and in 1929 there was scarcely any drunkenness among women. Perhaps, however, that may be due to the ladies having the stronger heads. What Londoner has not gazed in wonder at cher-ladies of the type immortalised by Mr. GEORGE BELLER, taking their stout at the "World's End," Chelsea, and in many other famous hostilities. There has been a gradual curtailment in the number of licenses issued for the sale of alcohol; little, however, has been done to make the public house either into a real inn, of the old kind, or an up-to-date café on the Continental style. The faddists have still too much to say in this matter. From 1905 to 1904, there was an annual decrease of 380; from 1905 to 1929 the annual decrease was 882, giving a total of 21,171. There are now 77,891 licenses for the sale of alcohol in Great Britain, and there are signs that this number will be still further decreased in years to come. In this manner British Governments have dealt with the drink problem. It has been so successful that there is no talk of Britain becoming a prohibition country; since there is no necessity for so drastic a change.

The only danger is that teetotalism may be taken too far, the spirit weaker and the prices all round higher. Then the long suffering Briton may kick, and where his drink is concerned he is liable to kick hard.

★ News and Views ★

Reduction of Armaments!

"And how is your husband getting on with his reducing exercises?" "You'd be surprised—that battleship 'o' ad tattooed on 'is chest is now only a row boat!"

His Wife's Letters.

"A husband has the right to open his wife's letters," is the decision given by the Judge of the Bordeaux Civil Court. In his judgment, which is causing stir in feminist circles here, the judge said:—

"The husband, as head of the family and in consequence of the domestic authority given him by law has the right to control and inspect his wife's correspondence."

This decision is all the more interesting because the law on the matter in France has never been stated so definitely before.

Women in the Pulpit.

The interdenominational Society for the Ministry of Women is arranging, probably in March, a members' conference on the Lambeth Report in regard to the ministry of women. This will be addressed by an Anglican speaker and by a Free Church speaker, who will respectively discuss the Lambeth decision. A free discussion is to follow. The society has been in correspondence with the Bishops respecting the "theological principles" to which reference is made in the Lambeth Report. Apparently the leaders are not satisfied with the answers they have received.

The Hong Kong Naturalist.

Volume II. of the Hong Kong Naturalist is due to be published at the end of this month, and will be offered for sale at a modest five dollars. Owing to the high cost of the coloured illustrations, and to the increased size of the journal, the edition is limited and intending subscribers should send remittances early to Dr. G. A. C. HERKLOTS at the University. All naturalists and zoologists know the merit of this most useful survey of animal and plant life in Hong Kong and South China. Volume I. is sold out, and so great is the demand for back numbers that the joint editors, Dr. G. A. C. HERKLOTS and Major H. P. W. HUTSON, D.S.O., R.E., are prepared to buy at cost price any not required by present owners.

Suburban Rodeo.

A young Highland steer has provided East Finchley with a rodeo of its own. Escaping from a field adjoining St. Pancras Cemetery it defied all attempts at recapture until six days after. Efforts were made to rope the fugitive, which wandered on to the L.N.E.R. line and for a short time caused anxiety to drivers of trains and signalmen. Later the animal was seen trotting gently along High-road, Finchley, Mr. Pulham and his sons, with nearly 20 men, carrying sticks and torches, set out to capture the animal. After following its trail for several miles they lost track of it. Shortly before midnight, however, the animal reappeared and was cornered in the yard of the Ever Green fire station, Muswell Hill. After an hour's manœuvring it was captured and slaughtered on the spot.

One case (non-Chinese) of typhoid fever was reported for the 24 hours ended February 3.

The bachelors' dance of the Craigengower Cricket Club has been fixed for next Saturday. This is an annual event which is keenly anticipated not only by the bachelors but by the married members who will be the special guests.

Charged at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with stealing a ukulele-banjo from 2, King's Building, a Chinese was sentenced, to one month's imprisonment. It was stated that the instrument was the property of Mr. J. H. Wicheil who had left it lying on the verandah.

The body of a Chinese which was found floating away from the shore of Muk Hin Ha Village by a villager about 3 p.m. on Tuesday was afterwards recovered. It was identified to be that of a man named LUNG, 37, who lived at 11, Mei P. Y. Village, and had been reported as missing since 2 a.m. the same day. On examination a wound was discovered on the dead man's scalp, but while murder is suspected, the Criminal Investigation Department are not sure how he came by his death.

Enquiries made at the local offices of the N.Y.K. yesterday regarding the s.s. Kikan Maru which grounded near Kezan Island on Monday, elicited the news that one of the vessel's hatches was leaking but no action was being taken here as she was not considered to be in any danger. It is hoped that she will get off at high tide.

Misfortune overtook Dr. Griffiths yesterday. He left his car on quay just near the Star Ferry at 3 p.m. When he returned shortly afterwards he found that the automobile had disappeared! It appears that he had not put on the brake properly, and the car slid over into the harbour. The car was eventually recovered, somewhat the worse for its ducking.

Mr. Granville Woodard, Trade Commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce is, proceeding to the United States by air, leaving Hong Kong on February 10. During his absence the local office will be in charge of Assistant Trade Commissioner David M. Maynard. Mr. Woodard adds:—"During my stay in the United States, I will, of course, be only too glad to place myself at the disposal of our friends in connection with such matters as they may wish to have taken up on their behalf with their American contacts. Communications in this connection should be addressed to the office of the American Trade Commissioner, second floor, Exchange Building."

A report has been made to the Police by Wong Li, of 273, Des Voeux Road, West, to the effect that on January 30, he engaged a steam-launch to tow his fishing boat along with several others to San Mun and whilst near Hok Nam his boat sank owing to the speed of the launch. No lives were lost but the boat, valued at \$410 and \$500 in Chinese money, went down.

Three of the men implicated in the murder of the Chinese Chief Excise Officer at Taiipo on Saturday morning have been arrested. As morning has been arrested, the murder was apparently not premeditated, the deceased having been suffocated by the gas which were put on his mouth.—Hong Kong Daily Press, February 6, 1930.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The Star of China, from London bound to Hong Kong, arrived at Falmouth on the 25th December will lose of foremast and mainmast close to the deck, jibboom, and all gear attached carried away, during a heavy gale on the 10th of that month near the Western Islands; ship labouring heavily, and masts falling to seaward, smashed staterooms, main-trail, bulwarks and stanchions, damaging chain-plates, etc., also breaking pump-gear, ripping up decks, etc., at the time. She sailed into port under jury-masts.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 5, 1891.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Local.

St. Stephen's Girls' College held their annual prize giving ceremony yesterday when Lady Peel gave away the awards. Page 6.

Annual report of the Star Ferry Company. Page 6.

The Captain of the s.s. On Lee was summoned yesterday. Page 7.

The Queen's Theatre was summoned for making alterations on the premises without permission of the Building Authority. Page 7.

Further evidence of a rowdy meeting was given when the Sze Yap Steamship case was continued at the Supreme Court yesterday. Page 7.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell discussed yesterday legal points in regard to the case in which Chinese newspapers are summoned for publishing news without the permission of the Censor. Page 7.

To-day's wireless programme. Page 3.

Shipping Intelligence. Page 15.

Racing notes (by "Morning Dew") and training times. Page 10.

Latest Cables. Sun Pao Chi, a former Premier and Foreign Minister under the Republican regime, died yesterday. Page 9.

A Royal Air Force flying-boat crashed in Plymouth Sound and sank into the sea. Nine men are missing. Page 9.

The Australian Government is engaged on the details of a plan to reduce unemployment and to maintain national solvency. Page 9.

The casualties resulting from the earthquake shocks in New Zealand are feared to have numbered a total of four figures. Page 9.

For the first time, radio telephone conversations were held between the Vatican City and various distant parts of the world on Tuesday. Page 9.

According to a newspaper report Gandhi has sent a letter to the Viceroy urging an official inquiry into certain alleged police excesses which call for test cases. Page 9.

A Brilliant Cripple. Henry Laurence Miller, of 4 de Parya-avenue Bedford, is a brilliant young writer whose history is a story of the conquest of mind over matter. Stricken with paralysis at the age of six, he is still at 21 on invalid, incapacitated from the active career of a journalist. Yet his grit was such that he became an external student of London University and took his B.Sc. in Economics with first class honours, achieving the third place in all England. The brilliance of his essay in the Churchill Memoirs essay competition promoted by the New Chronicle competition was noted by all the judges, and in especial by Mr. Winston Churchill. The extracts printed on Page 1 of this issue are the protest of a man of action against the steam-roller uniformity of modern life.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

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NEW ZEALAND EARTHQUAKE CALAMITY.

TERRIFIC SHOCKS ROCK NORTH ISLAND.

APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON, Feb. 4. It is rapidly becoming apparent that the earthquake death-roll is much heavier than was at first believed.

It is authoritatively estimated that at Hastings alone between 80 and 100 were killed, and many are still buried in the ruins.

It is reported that over 30 are dead in the township of Taradale.

There are grave fears of a big increase on the first estimates of the casualties at Napier.

Havee and Desolation.

LATER.

Along the seashore in front of the Marine Parade of Napier, which is now strewn with wreckage from the line of jagged ruins in the background, sit stricken families wrapped in rugs fearful what to-night may bring. Their homes are smashed and their town is a mass of smouldering debris, among which the new Municipal Theatre, one of the finest in the country, the fine Masonic Hotel, two big newspaper offices fitted with the latest equipment, the Presbyterian Church and the beautiful Cathedral are damaged beyond repair.

"Hardly a chimney is standing between Napier and Waipukurau" (a distance of over 40 miles) are the words of a journalist who managed to get through to Napier, which indicates the extent of the havoc, the repair of which will be a mammoth undertaking.

Heartrending Tragedies.

LATER.

Some of the individual tragedies are heartrending.

Nine girls were buried alive as the result of the collapse of a drapery store at Hastings.

The roof fell on the scholars and teachers in the Technical School of Napier, many being killed.

The night staff were sleeping when the Nurses' Home fell like a house of cards at Napier. Many were buried, and others dashed heroically into the tumbling building to bring the patients out of the wards. Many were caught through the crashing of the walls.

The grandstands of the local race-course were hastily transformed into temporary hospitals.

One of the victims is a telegraphist, Fred McArthur, aged 54, who survived the Boer War and Great War.

Owing to the chaos prevailing in Napier, the people are arriving here from the stricken seaport.

"Hundreds Were Killed."

They say it is impossible to estimate the dead, but all agree that "hundreds were killed."

Some fear that the total will reach four figures.

Evacuation of Napier Ordered.

LATER.

A general order was issued to-night ordering the evacuation of Napier within two days.

The sewerage system has failed, and the authorities fear a serious outbreak of disease if the inhabitants remain.

Tremors are still being experienced.

Whole families are camping in the gardens, or on the wayside through-out the affected area.

Checking Fires by Dynamite.

LATER.

Commodore Geoffrey Blake, who is ashore at Napier, has wired the naval base requesting the despatch of all available demolition stores to blow up buildings and check the path of the flames which are still raging in the town.

Five Moth aeroplanes are taking chlorinating plant and experts to Napier to perform disinfection.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 3.

"Earthquake shocks still occurring," is all extract from an account of conditions in Napier, wireless late to-night by the Commander of H.M.S. Veronica, who adds: "I have just returned from inspecting Napier. Practically all the stone and brick buildings are destroyed; many are blazing furiously."

FLYING-BOAT CRASH IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.

NINE AIRMEN MISSING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A Royal Air Force flying-boat of the Blackburn Iris type, propelled by three 675 horse-power engines, while exercising over Plymouth Sound, crashed into the sea with a shattering explosion.

The flying-boat sank. Two officers and an airman were rescued injured.

Wing Commander C. G. Tucker and Flying Officer F. K. Wood and seven airmen are missing.

Eye-witnesses state that the area to the north of Hawkes Bay and around Gisborne bears a ravished appearance.

Holes in the ground are wide enough to bury sheep. Tunnels on the railways have collapsed.

The small township of Wairoa is partly in ruins, and it sustained wide cracks in the streets.

Bridges have been destroyed and the railway lines are all blocked by landslides.

A disastrous earthquake causing extensive loss of life and immense damage, has occurred in the district of Hawkes Bay, North Island, New Zealand. The centres of intensity were the towns of Napier and Hastings, which have a combined population of about 30,000.

Many deaths were caused by the falling of buildings and the fires which speedily broke out.

The casualties are feared to number hundreds, but reliable estimates so far are unavailable.

The shock occurred at 10.50 this morning (local time) and continued for a considerable period, estimated at two hours.

Napier and Hastings were laid in ruins, houses and bridges falling, landslides sweeping away railways, telegraph and telephone lines being torn down, while some of the shipping in Napier Harbour was damaged by a violent tidal wave.

Bluff Hill, an imposing cliff at Napier, fell into the sea and Rangitiki River was blocked by the landslides.

Water Cut Off.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of fire in the towns all water supplies were cut off by the breaking of the mains.

The naval sloop Veronica, which was in Napier Harbour, was first stranded by the receding sea and then refloated by a huge wave. Her Captain, Commander H. C. Morgan, immediately landed taking relief parties to the stricken town and assuming charge of the rescue work.

He found many parts of the town blazing furiously and practically all stone and brick buildings destroyed.

There were heavy casualties among the populace, which was stunned by the disaster.

With assistance from other vessels, he organised temporary hospitals and food depots and where possible shelter for the homeless, many most needy refugees being taken aboard the Veronica and other shipping.

In Hastings, 20 miles from Napier, similar conditions prevailed and the casualties are believed to be heavy.

Gisborne is also stated to have suffered, but it is believed that no appreciable damage occurred in districts other than parts of Hawkes Bay.

British Cruisers to Rescue.

Immediately radio messages from Napier were received help was rushed to Hawkes Bay area by land, sea, and air.

The cruisers Dunedin and Diomedes with doctors, nurses, medical stores and food, left Auckland, 375 miles distant, at full speed and will reach Hawkes Bay early to-morrow morning.

Commodore Geoffrey Blake, Officer Commanding the New Zealand Squadron, is in Dunedin.

King's Sympathy.

The King has sent a cablegram expressing the deepest sympathy with the bereaved and sufferers.

In the House of Commons to-day the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, said: "I am sure the House would wish to join in expressing our deep sympathy with the Dominion and our fellow subjects therein on the loss of life and suffering. I have already telegraphed the Governor-General expressing the sympathy of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and asked him to keep us informed of the position as fully as possible."

Shock Recorded at Kew.

The shock was recorded at Kew Observatory, 12,000 miles distant. Hawkes Bay is on the East of North Island.

The district is mainly agricultural and Napier exports large quantities of wool and frozen meat.

(Continued in next column)

SHANGHAI-CANTON MANILA FLIGHT.

BROPHY READY TO TAKE OFF FROM FOOCOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOOCOW, Feb. 4.

Mr. G. W. Brophy has tuned up his aeroplane and is now ready to take off for Canton to-morrow if the weather is favourable.

CANTON-CHUNGSHAN AIR SERVICE.

FORMAL INAUGURATION NEXT WEEK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 4.

The proposed Canton-Kongmoon-Chungshan air service will be formally inaugurated on February 15, according to official information.

The project has long been under consideration, in view of the commercial interdependence of these three places. It is believed that this air service will be a most lucrative enterprise, especially the section between Canton and Kongmoon.

Only one aeroplane has been chartered for the service at the beginning. It will leave Canton for Chungshan early in the morning of every odd day, calling at Kongmoon, and on the morning of every even day it will leave Chungshan for Canton, stopping at Kongmoon as before. The fare from Canton to Kongmoon has been fixed at \$12.50, and from Canton to Chungshan \$15. In addition to carrying passengers the aeroplane will also take on mail and a certain amount of freight. The freight rate has been fixed at 25 cents per lb for each cwt of goods, but a discount of 50 per cent is allowed on newspapers.

This will bring the number of air lines in operation in Kwangtung up to two. Other air lines, such as the proposed Canton-Swanton Air Service and the Canton-Hoikow Air Service, are being considered.

LONG-DISTANCE FORMATION FLIGHT.

ENGLAND-BASRA EXPERIMENTAL ROUTE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, Feb. 4.

Three Royal Air Force "Rangoon Flying Boats," the first of the military type of the "Short Cut," will make a formation flight from Felixstowe to Basra, a distance of 3,500 miles, leaving England within a week.

The flight is in accordance with the normal methods by which seaplanes proceed to their foreign stations. On arrival they will relieve the three Northampton flying boats of No. 203 Squadron, which will be flown home in formation.

The "Rangoons" are fitted with three "Bristol Jupiter Engines" each, and that reliance is placed on them is demonstrated in the choice of route. They will fly overland 250 miles from Bordeaux to Marseilles and again in two stages from Alexandria to Basra, alighting at Baghdad, on the Tigris.

The Mediterranean route via Malta and Crete is experimental with a view to testing the possibilities of an alternative to the land sections of the Indian Air Mail between London and Athens.

LANCASHIRE COTTON STOPPAGE.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, Feb. 4.

Negotiations to end the stoppage in the cotton industry are continuing, and although the meeting yesterday of employers and the unions, to which the Prime Minister addressed a letter urging an early settlement, had no result, hope is held that the General Council of the Weavers' Union, which meets on Saturday, will authorise the men's leaders to enter a new discussion on the basis of the Government suggestion of an extended trial of the more looms per weaver system.

SUN PAO CHI PASSES AWAY.

FORMER PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Feb. 4.

Sun Pao Chi, aged 64 years, who had been in failing health during the past three months, died to-day.

After being Chinese Minister in Germany and France during the Ching dynasty, he became Premier and Foreign Minister under the Republican régime.

The deceased statesman is survived by six sons and 16 daughters.

MAGISTRATE OF CHUNGSHAN.

TANG SHAO YI APPOINTED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi, Chairman of the Committee on Political Tutelage for Chungshan district, was appointed by the Provincial Council of Kwangtung at its regular meeting yesterday Magistrate of Chungshan, or the so-called model district in China, to succeed Mr. Wong Kui So, who resigned.

Mr. Tang is a native of Chungshan and is well known in diplomatic circles, having been Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government. He is at present in Shanghai on business, but a telegram has been sent to him, urging him to return to Kwangtung to take up the newly-offered post at his earliest convenience.

Mr. Tang is one of the prime movers of the scheme for the development of Tang Ka Wan into a world duty-free port to be known as Chungshan Port, of which much publicity has been given in the Press. But whether or not the scheme is a feasible one remains to be seen. There has of late been much opposition directed against it.

BASIC WAGE REDUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Feb. 4.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Brennan, has filed a further affidavit in the Arbitration Court in connection with the application for the postponement of the basic wage reduction of 10 per cent.

Plan to Maintain National Solvency.

It is said the Government is engaged on the details of a plan to reduce unemployment and to maintain national solvency.

DO-X ENCOUNTERS FURTHER MISHAP.

DEPARTURE FROM CANARY ISLANDS DELAYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Dornier DO-X, the world's biggest flying-boat, has met with another mishap, which may delay her departure from the Canary Islands for some little time.

Failing to take off from the harbour at Puerto Luz, the great machine, taxied to Cande Bay, some 14 miles away, where a long run was possible.

The DO-X again failed to ascend from the water.

It was later learned that the machine had strained her internal structure and is returning to Puerto Luz for overhaul.

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC.

WITHDRAWAL OF LICENCES URGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Feb. 3.

The League of Nations Committee to-day passed a resolution urging the withdrawal of the licences of any firm engaged in the manufacture of drugs which is found to be involved in the illicit traffic.

The resolution will be forwarded to the Governments concerned with a request for a decision before the Assembly of the League meets in May for the conference on the limitation of manufacture.

KWANGSI PEACE SETTLEMENT.

IS GENERAL WONG SHAO HUNG A PRISONER?

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 4.

The fact that the Kwangsi rebels, Li Tsung Jen and Pei Chung Hsi and the "Ironside" leader, Chang Fat Fui, do not agree to the proposed terms for the peaceful settlement of the Kwangsi situation with the Nanking Government, and have consequently taken military action against the Central Government troops and some Kwangsi troops which are supporting General Wong Shao Hung and Wu Ting Yang (peace delegates to Nanking), is causing considerable agitation among the Nanking leaders regarding the futility or otherwise of continuing the peace "conversations" with the Kwangsi delegates.

It is reported that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has decided to resume the military campaign against the Kwangsi rebels, and is intending to appoint General Chen Tsai Tong to lead the campaign.

Meanwhile, rumours are in circulation alleging that strict vigilance is being maintained over the personal movements of General Wong Shao Hung in Nanking.

In an interview with Chinese Pressmen, General Wong Shao Hung said that he had not been kept informed of the sudden belligerent action taken by the Kwangsi military leaders. Anyhow, before complete settlement of the Kwangsi problem he would not leave Nanking.

LATER.

In an interview with Chinese Pressmen, General Wong Shao Hung declared that the Press report alleging the disinclination of Generals Pei Chung Hsi, Li Tsung Jen and Chang Fat Fui to retire was not true.

He also said that the Central Government did not believe in the report of any new development.

Information elicited from local Chinese sources affirms that the Kwangsi moderate elements in the South have sent a telegram to the Nanking Government asking if there is any truth in the rumour, now in circulation alleging the virtual detention of General Wong Shao Hung.

ANTI-NANKING MOVEMENT.

INTENTION TO INVADE SHENSI.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 4.

The formation of an anti-Nanking movement by the Szechuan military generals, including Liu Wen Pei and Tan Chung Yao, with Wu Pei Fu to be selected as their head, has become more pronounced. They have issued a declaration outlining their purposes for raising the standard against Nanking.

Judging from their military activities, it is evident that they are intending to invade Shensi.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

Generals Li Tsung Jen, Pei Chung Hsi and Chang Fat Fui are organizing a "War Council," of which they are to be members. This is an indication that they are taking a step forward in their anti-Nanking movement.

Becoming alarmed by this development, a circular telegram is jointly issued by all the public bodies of the Kwei District, Kwangsi, urging the belligerent rebels to lay down their arms in the interest of the Kwangsi people, but it is not believed that at this critical time any appeal for peace would carry much weight.

SINO-AMERICAN SHIPPING PROJECT.

NANKING GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES FIVE ROUTES.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, Feb. 4.

The Nanking Government is contemplating starting five mercantile navigation routes, with Shanghai, Weihaiwei as termini, at each of which a navigation bureau will be established.

This plan is in connection with the Robert Dollar Line's proposed Sino-American Shipping Corporation.

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A storm forced all three machines to descend at Boshook yesterday, and the third has temporarily remained at Boshook owing to a

Squadron leader, Pender, commands the flight, which is carrying out exercises in various parts of Africa on its way to the Cape. Each of the planes is capable of carrying 28 fully armed infantrymen.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN INDIA.

GANDHI INVITES ATTENTION OF VICEROY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4.

Gandhi has despatched a letter to the Viceroy, according to the newspaper Leader, urging an official inquiry into certain instances of alleged police excesses which call for "test cases."

The Leader understands that if the Viceroy agrees to the inquiry Gandhi will interpret the action as a genuine peace gesture and take steps to persuade Congress to take advantage of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's offer.

SUBMARINE X-1 DISASTER.

MISHAP DURING TRIALS IN THAMES ESTUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Six naval ratings were injured to-day, and have been sent to hospital suffering mostly from burns, as the result of an explosion in the engine-room of the X-1, which is Britain's largest submarine, and one of the biggest in the world.

The X-1 was carrying out trials in the Thames Estuary when the mishap occurred.

One of her engines was partially wrecked and she returned to Chatham on one engine.

Twelve Ratings Injured.

LATER.

The authorities at Chatham Dockyard state that the X-1 was only doing engine trials on the surface and the cause of the explosion is still unknown.

It was possibly due to compressed air which had been prepared in the engine-room for torpedo propulsion.

Twelve ratings were injured, two of them seriously.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Cause of Explosion.

RUSSBY, Feb. 3.

The Admiralty, announcing the accident aboard the X-1, states that the explosion occurred in the engine-room of the port main engine, caused by a temporary seizure of a piston.

Six ratings were seriously injured and six suffered minor injuries.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

WORLD'S LAND SPEED RECORD.

YESTERDAY'S ATTEMPT ABANDONED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

It was learned from Daytona, Florida, to-day, that owing to poor visibility and a strong wind, Capt. Malcolm Campbell, the British racing motorist, will not make his attempt on the land speed record to-day.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, Feb. 4.

Captain Malcolm Campbell estimated his speed at one point in the trial run yesterday on Daytona Beach at 200 miles an hour.

Owing to adverse conditions he did not make an official attempt on the world's speed record, but during an exhibition run he covered the measured mile at 104 miles an hour, coasting in neutral after the gear slipping.

Measures to prevent a recurrence of a gear slip may further delay his making an official attempt on the record.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

TROOP-CARRYING PLANES STORM-BOUND.

R.A.F. FLIGHT FORCED DOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRETORIA, Feb. 3.

Two of the three R.A.F. Vickers-Victoria troop-carrying aeroplanes, engaged on a flight from Cairo to the Cape and back, have arrived here safely.

A storm forced all three machines to descend at Boshook yesterday, and the third has temporarily remained at Boshook owing to a

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Sports News

LAWN TENNIS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

THE JAPANESE HOPE.

All hopes of the Japanese are centred on T. Honda. This is, as true to-day, at it was several years ago when he first competed in the Open Championships. What strikes followers of the game has been the remarkable manner in which this Japanese champion has plodded on in the struggle year after year; for Honda is, on the courts, at once unassuming, passive and unaffected, but a relentless tournament player who goes out to win matches in all earnestness. He enters the court seriously takes up his position without any apparent regard of the gallery which is watching him. He shows no sign of excitement, and whether leading or fighting up hill, just plays on placidly, satisfied with the natural order of the game, and its consequences.

The Japanese champion has enjoyed victories and suffered defeats in the local competitions. Throughout the years he has remained the same, adamant and oblivious of outside influences. He has proved to be not that sort of champion whom the gallery wishes to cheer, but on the other hand he has not given the impression at any time of being a bad loser.

Champions Contrasted.

In comparing him with other champions of the decade, a good deal can be drawn upon. He hasn't the impetuosity of Captain O'Callaghan or the fierceness of the latter's attack; he doesn't seem to possess Ng Sze Kwong's inspiring match confidence or the latter's fine court craft; while he apparently lacks the vitality of Rumsby and also the latter's ability to retrieve himself from difficult positions and unlike Lo he shows no emotion after a good winning shot or after making an error. What then has made him champion for several years?

He has certainly proved that he has latent qualities which he must have stored and reserved for important ties. He has certainly displayed wonderful patience, typical of an Oriental, and it may be that this has been his chief asset in tournaments. Slow pat ball tactics and long draws out and desultory rallies do not seem to worry him, in fact from Hong Kong's experience the slower the tactics or the longer the rallies, the better for him, and there is no doubt that he possesses sound judgment, as by his performance, he has also proved that he can mix his shots up effectively, so as to crack his opponent's game. In a nutshell, then, Honda is a very capable exponent whom we must acknowledge and should give credit to.

Below is his record in Hong Kong, which though short is significant of success.

1924. Won Open Singles Title.
1925. Reached Final in Open Singles.
1926. Won Open Singles Title.
1927. With Akiyama, reached Final in Open Doubles.
1928. Won Open Singles Title.
1930. Won Open Singles Title.

Japan's Prospects.

Japan was, however, very well represented in the championships during the past decade. Each year they had a respectable contingent, of which the season in which Honda first competed proved to be the most formidable. Most of the players were from M.B.K. whose manager, Mr. J. Abe, has the game at heart and has been a source of encouragement to them. They form a factor in the life of the game, and it is therefore sincerely hoped that Hong Kong will continue for many years to come have the privilege of seeing in the tournaments representatives of the game in Asia.

For the impending season Japan's prospects are pretty rosy. Honda is one of the hot favourites in the Open Singles. On reputation

alone, he is good enough to enter the semi-final, but on his way there he will probably encounter cracks like H. D. Rumsby, Ho Ka Lau and E. C. Fincher, not one of whom he can afford to take lightly. A few compatriots are supporting him in this event. Akiyama, his partner in the Open Doubles, meets Ng Sze Kwong on Monday, and should give a good account of himself. M. Kinoshita and K. Nakagato are the remaining two, of whom more will be heard, as they are unknown quantities.

In the Open Doubles, Honda and Akiyama have to compete in a rather tight quarter, and will have to produce very good form to beat Redmond and Ride, or Sullivan and Goldman. This pair is the only hope of Japan, although two others are also competing.

LOCAL HOCKEY.

HONG KONG LADIES' TEAM FOR SATURDAY.

The following will be the H.K.L.H.C. team for their match against the Kowloon Ladies' Hockey Club on the K.B.S.F.P.A. ground at King's Park on Saturday, February 7, at 4.15 p.m.:—
J. Smalley; E. Gray, P. V. Franklin; E. O'Hagan, E. Bonnar, M. L. Wallace; E. R. Bell, N. McNeillie, E. M. Donagan, C. M. Ferguson, M. Bishop.

HOME FOOTBALL.

CUP REPLY AND LEAGUE RESULTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Clyde and St. Mirren met today in the Scottish Cup replay and again failed to reach a decision. The final score was one goal each side.

In the First Division of the English League, Grimsby defeated Derby County by five goals to three.

In the Second Division, Burnley, playing on home ground, scored a victory over the Wolves by four goals to two.

BOXING

CITY HALL

SATURDAY,
7th February, 1931,
at 8.15 p.m.

MAIN EVENT

15 Rounds Contest for
Middleweight Championship of
the Colony and Bell

Between
JOCK CRICHTON,
Welter and Middleweight Champion
of the Colony

and
A. B. EWING,
H.M.S. "KENT"
ex Middleweight Champion
of the Imperial Services.

Booking at Montreux's.

For members of the Hong Kong Boxing
Association on TUESDAY, 5th, and
WEDNESDAY, 6th February.
General Public, FRIDAY, 8th, and
SATURDAY, 7th February.

PRICES: \$5.50, \$3.50 and \$1.10
Tax included. [263]

FANLING HUNT.

STEEPLECHASE RACES.

SUNDAY, 8th FEBRUARY.

Special Train leaves Kowloon

1.05 p.m. Returning from Fanling

to Hong Kong 5.41 p.m.

First Class fare \$2.00 includes
Admission to Course. [274]

RACING NOTES AND TRAINING TIMES

SLOW WORK BY ALL CANDIDATES: OLD PONIES NOT BEING STRETCHED.

CAULFIELD SHOWS A FLASH OF SPEED.

[By "MORNING DEW."]

Work generally was slow at Happy Valley yesterday and no particularly fast times were registered. Mr. Dunbar's Champagne Bay was sent over three-quarters of a mile and he galloped quite convincingly, though the watch shows almost 1 minute 40 seconds. Sam Houston also went over a fairly fast mile and a quarter, the last three-quarters of the journey being given below.

Mr. Encarnaco, who is on a visit to the Colony, rode some of the Hall ponies, including Brunswick Hall, which returned a fairly good mile. Mr. Encarnaco, it is learned, with not be with us for the races. He has been riding at our Annual Meetings for the past few years and has met with great success. His absence will be greatly felt. Among his achievements here, recently, were the winning of the Derby on President Hall and the Valley Stakes twice with Kom Tong Hall and Bridge Hall.

King's Service and King's Justice were sent over a mile and a half, but they were only given slow work. The last quarter, however, was quite good. King's Freeman, rumoured to be the best of the three, was not seen to gallop yesterday. Among the Australian ponies, readers will see that Caulfield did a quarter in 27 seconds. This is 'nearly' the fastest quarter accomplished so far and as the pony is in Mr. Charles' able hands, there is no doubt that it will do extremely well at the Annual Meeting. Keep a sharp lookout for him!

The times "clocked" yesterday are as follows:—

		Course	Distance	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Last
Britannic Hall	Send	1	35.3	1.10.3	1.42.2	—	—	—	—	81.4
Brunswick Hall	Grass	1	36.3	1.14.8	1.48	2.19.1	—	—	—	81.1
Champagne Bay	Grass	2	37.2	1.10.1	1.39.2	—	—	—	—	20.1
Chard	"	2	38.2	1.14	1.44.3	—	—	—	—	30.8
Cupid	"	2	43.3	1.20.2	1.57	—	—	—	—	33.8
Daylight Eve	"	2	45.1	1.15.4	1.47.2	—	—	—	—	31.3
Duke of Longchamp	"	2	44	1.25	2.07	2.47.4	3.28	—	—	35.1
Eden Bridge	"	2	44.3	1.12	1.47.3	2.23	2.58	—	—	35
Fortuna Bay	"	2	45	1.17	2.33.8	3.20	4.18.3	4.55.8	—	42
Fritillary	"	2	46.2	1.11.2	1.42.2	—	—	—	—	31
Grand Duke	"	2	41.8	1.21	1.57	2.29.2	—	—	—	32.2
Heliopsis Leaf	"	2	42	1.16	1.51.2	2.24.1	—	—	—	32.4
Holly Leaf	"	2	40	1.15	1.49.1	2.20.3	—	—	—	31.2
Jadestone	Send	1	39	1.19	1.55.8	2.30	—	—	—	33.2
King's Justice	Grass	1	43.8	1.21.8	2.02.3	2.43.1	3.15.3	3.46	—	30.2
King's Service	"	1	43.8	1.21.8	2.02.3	2.43.1	3.15.3	3.46	—	30.2
Lady Jane	"	1	42	1.25	2.02	2.35	—	—	—	33
Limestone	"	1	41	1.22.3	2.01.3	2.35.4	—	—	—	34.1
Lorongo Hall	Send	1	39	1.15.1	1.43.1	—	—	—	—	34
Mindoro	Grass	1	47	1.31	2.07	2.41	—	—	—	34
Morning Star	"	1	45	1.26	2.04	2.41	3.15	3.49	—	30.8
Mr. Siegel	"	1	38.2	1.14	1.44.3	—	—	—	—	30.4
Nippy	"	1	41	1.19.1	1.55.3	2.27.2	—	—	—	30.8
Paul Pry	"	1	45	1.25	2.03.1	2.35.3	3.09.2	—	—	32
Princess Hall	Send	1	31	1.19	1.55	2.27	—	—	—	31.1
Sam Houston	Grass	1	32.2	1.05.4	1.37	—	—	—	—	32
Sandwich	"	1	41	1.23.3	2.01	2.38	—	—	—	32.1
Silver Key	"	1	35	1.09.2	1.42.4	2.15	—	—	—	33.8
The Plover	"	1	34	1.09	1.45	2.16.3	—	—	—	33.8
The Blackcock	"	1	34	1.09	1.45	2.16.3	—	—	—	33.8
Thunderous Stag	"	1	35.8	1.10	1.45.1	2.18.1	—	—	—	31
Tom	"	1	37	1.14	1.48	2.19	—	—	—	31
Valorous	"	1	41.3	1.18.2	1.52.2	2.25.2	2.55.2	—	—	30
Winchester Stag	"	1	34.8	1.10	1.45.1	—	—	—	—	35.1
Wonderful Stag	"	1	49	1.35	2.20	2.55	3.25	—	—	30

		Subscription	Griffins	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Last
Acacia Leaf	Grass	1	38	1.13.2	1.49.4	2.25	—	—	—	35.1
Agate	"	1	38	1.14	—	2.21.2	—	—	—	35
Arctic Eye	"	1	47.2	1.26.3	2.04	2.37	—	—	—	38
Awaken Lion	"	1	48.2	1.29.4	1.58	2.31	—	—	—	38
Bay of Lifford II	"	1	39	1.17.4	1.53.4	2.23.4	—	—	—	38.1
Bay of Calamity	"	1	45	1.27.2	2.04.1	2.37.2	—	—	—	35
Boston	"	1	45	1.27.1	2.10	2.45	—	—	—	35.2
Caldor	"	1	37.2	1.11	1.45.2	—	—	—	—	34
Champagne	"	1	44	1.22	1.53.3	2.32.3	—	—	—	34.4
Chicout II	"	1	41	1.19	1.52.4	—	—	—	—	33
Copper Key	"	1	43.2	1.23	1.58	2.31	—	—	—	34.1
Crisol	"	1	33.3	1.13.3	1.49.4	2.24	—	—	—	35
Demurser	"	1	39.2	1.17.2	1.55	2.30	—	—	—	32.2
Duke of Brittany	"	1	41.3	1.21	1.57	2.29.2	—	—	—	33
Falling Star	"	1	46.1	1.27	2.00	—	—	—	—	34
Fi-Fi	"	1	44	1.21	1.54	2.28	—	—	—	34.4
Footrot	"	1	44	1.22	1.55.3	2.32.2	—	—	—	33.4
Good Day	"	1	40	1.20	1.55.2	2.29.1	—	—	—	33
Happy Choice	"	1	39	1.13.2	1.46.2	—	—	—	—	34.4
Happy Returns	"	1	40	1.15	1.52	2.25.4	—	—	—	31
Jan Stewer	"	1	44	1.23.2	2.02	2.37.2	3.08.2	—	—	31
King Willow	"	1	44	1.23.2	2.02	2.37.2	3.08.2	—	—	31
Mars	"	1	45	1.27.1	2.10	2.59	—	—	—	35
May Be Not	"	1	39.2	1.17.2	1.55	2.30	—	—	—	32
Micams	"	1	40	1.19.2	1.56	2.28	—	—	—	32.9
Othello	Grass	1	40	1.18	1.55	2.27.3	—	—	—	33.2
Pack Maker	"	1	42.3	1.20.3	1.52.2	2.21.3	3.05	—	—	34.1
Peter Daisy	"	1	35.4	1.13	1.49.4	2.24	—	—	—	34.1
Seafell	"	1	49.3	1.23	1.59	2.29.2	—	—	—	30.2
Scrappit	"	1	39	1.15	1.53	2.28	—	—	—	35
Silver Flare	Send	1	35	1.11	1.44.4	—	—	—	—	33.4
St. Cyr	Grass	1	47.2	1.26.3	2.04	2.37	—	—	—	33
Sultry Eve	"	1	34.2	1.09.1	1.45.4	—	—	—	—	34.9
Summer Hall	Send	1	42	1.21	1.54	2.28	—	—	—	34
Sunday Day	Grass	1	35	1.11	1.44.4	—	—	—	—	33.4
Tay	"	1	32	1.07.1	1.44	2.19.1	—	—	—	35.2
The Grouse	"	1	37.2	1.11	1.46.2	—	—	—	—	35.1
The Lombard	"	1	32	1.07.1	1.44	2.19.1	—	—	—	35
The Snipe	"	1	40	1.13	1.49.3	—	—	—	—	32
The Turpin	"	1	34	1.11	1.43	—	—	—	—	34.1
Tom Thumb	"	1	40	1.19.2	1.56	2.28	—	—	—	34.1
Tunny	"	1	36.4	1.13.3	1.49.4	2.24	—	—	—	38.1
Vadito	"	1	37	1.13	1.47.4	2.21	—	—	—	34.8
Vamoose	Send	1	34.2	1.09.1	1.43.4	—	—	—	—	36.2
Winter Hall	Grass	1	38	1.13.3	1.51	—	—	—	—	36.2
Woolung Stag	"	1	33	1.13.3	1.51	—	—	—	—	36.2
Wuching Stag	"	1	33	1.13.3	1.51	—	—	—	—	36.2

Australian Ponies									
Caulfield.....	Grass	1	58	1.41.2	2.29.3	2.56.3	—	—	—
Duke of St. Cloud.....	"	1	46	1.51.2	2.13.3	2.43.3	—	—	—
Evening Star.....	"	1	40	1.32.2	2.13.1	2.46	—	—	—
Kilgobbin.....	Send	1	38.2	1.06.1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilgobbin Bridge.....	Grass	1	47	1.24	2.01.1	2.35.3	3.09	—	—
Old Acquaintance.....	"	1	57.4	1.32	1.44.2	2.14.4	—	—	—
Pegasus.....	"	1	47	1.24	1.55	2.26.2	—	—	—
Queen Regent.....	"	1	47	1.24	2.01.1	2.35.3	3.09	—	—
Rosedrop.....	"	1	47	1.24	1.55	2.26.2	—	—	—

		Old Ponies							
Ataman	Sand	4	43	1.21.1	1.54	—	—	—	—
Boxing Eve	—	4	39	1.14.1	1.44.2	—	—	—	—
Bridge Hall	—	1	35.2	1.15	1.52	2.24.8	—	—	—
Coronation Eve	—	1	37.2	1.37	1.51.2	2.28	—	—	—
Diana Bay	Grass	4	41	1.24.8	1.55.8	—	—	—	—
Elfin Bay	—	1	—	1.16.2	1.52	2.27	2.56.4	—	—
Gay Crusader	Sand	4	—	1.18	1.51	2.21	—	—	—
Jill	—	1	36.4	1.05.2	—	—	—	—	—
King's Bounty	Grass	1	—	1.10.8	1.56	2.26.2	—	—	—
		4	38	1.35	2.15.2	—	—	—	—
Majestic Hall	Sand	4	35	1.11	1.39.2	—	—	—	—
Tango	Grass	1	44	1.22	1.63.2	2.51.8	—	—	—
Vaylock	—	1	38.8	1.07.2	1.38.2	—	—	—	—
Wisdom Stag	—	1	42	1.20	1.59	2.35	3.06	—	—
Zorhan	Sand	1	41	1.22	1.58	2.27	—	—	—



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MEMENTO MORI.
Swatow, February 3.

It would doubtless be urged that Mrs. Mason should not have driven through this particular procession. He would ask them to weigh carefully the evidence in regard to this question. They had the evidence of two witnesses who approached from the opposite direction, and one who approached from behind. At most it was an error of judgment which was not criminal.

(Continued on next column.)

Moved to Mercy.
The jury recorded verdicts of guilty against both accused by majorities of five to two. His Lordship said that the accused had had a terrible ordeal and that moved him to mercy. He would inflict one of these on each and would allow him to fix a penalty in default, he would make that penalty one month's rigorous imprisonment. Bail would be extended for 24 hours to enable them to pay the fine.—*Strait's Times*



ROYAL VISIT TO JAMAICA.

CREETED BY SMILING CROWDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KINOSTON (J.), Feb. 3.
The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and his younger brother, Prince George, has caused great excitement amongst the population here, which has not been so stirred since the visit of their father 40 years ago.

A public holiday was proclaimed to-day in honour of the visit, and the inhabitants flocked to greet the Princes with a storm of cheering and clapping of hands, for Jamaica was almost the only Crown Colony which the Prince of Wales had not visited.

The launch of the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, G.C.M.G.) came alongside the liner, some distance from the berth, and the Governor, amidst the cheers of people aboard the motor boats and yachts which crowded the harbour, officially welcomed Their Royal Highnesses.

The party then drove slowly along the beflagged main street, thronged with waving and smiling crowds, toward the Theatre, where addresses of welcome were made.

Responding to these, the Prince of Wales said that he hoped that there was a brighter future in store for Jamaica.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS.

PRIME MINISTER EXHIBITS NERVOUSNESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, addressing a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day, said that the Government had decided that their duty was to continue to do their best to improve the economic situation, and not to throw the country into the turmoil of a general election unless the circumstances compelled that course.

He believed that the Lobby, not merely Government but Liberal leaders, were convinced that a general election would now mean a return of the Conservatives, and both were determined to do their utmost to stave off an election.

GERMAN STEEL WORKS CLOSE DOWN.

WORKERS DECLINE PROPOSED WAGE REDUCTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLOGNE, Feb. 3.
The Vereinigte Stahlwerke are closing down their works near Duisburg, throwing 8,000 men idle. The decision followed the refusal of the men's representatives to agree to a 20 per cent. "cut" in wages and a 10 per cent. restriction in the number of working days.

AIRWORTHINESS CERTIFICATES.

ANGLO-DUTCH RECIPROCAL RECOGNITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3.
The Foreign Minister announced in the Chamber to-day that an agreement has been reached for reciprocal recognition of British and Dutch airworthiness certificates.

The British and Dutch Governments have agreed to co-operate in arranging facilities for new air mail services from Holland and London to the Dutch East Indies and Australia and other parts of the British Empire.

VATICAN CITY RADIO CONVERSATIONS.

WITH VARIOUS DISTANT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 3.
Experimental radio-telephonic conversations occurred to-day for the first time between the Vatican City and various distant parts of the world, including Canada and Australia.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

MEASURE PASSES SECOND READING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.
In the House of Commons to-day, supporting the second reading of the Electoral Reform Bill, which is officially styled the Representation of the People Bill, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, declared that the measure had upset the calculations of the Conservatives, who wanted a repetition of 1924, when the minority of electors gave the Conservatives a majority of over 200 seats.

The Prime Minister said that, unlike Proportional Representation, the present Bill aimed at securing majorities, and not at securing the representation of a minority.

Sir Samuel Hoare (Conservative) moving the rejection of the Bill yesterday on behalf of the Conservatives, argued that, far from protecting the minorities, the Bill could be used to destroy the minorities.

The House passed the second reading.

The division resulted:—

For 235

Against 230

Majority 65

FORD'S ABANDONMENT OF BRAZIL CONCESSIONS.

COMPANY DENIES REPORT FROM PARA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DETROIT, Feb. 3.
The Ford Motor Company states that there is no truth in the report that the Ford Rubber Plantations at Tapajoz are to be abandoned.

Millions have been invested in the estate.

On the contrary, it is stated, the Company intends to speed up work on the plantations.

The report emanated from Para, Brazil, where it was stated that the number of employees had been reduced from 3,000 to 200.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Feb. 3.	
Paris	123.69
New York	4.83
Brussels	34.83
Geneva	25.14
Amsterdam	12.08
Milan	92.77
Berlin	30.42
Stockholm	18.14
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.10
Vienne	34.54
Prague	164
Helsingfors	192
Madrid	47.75
Lisbon	102.25
Athens	375
Bucharest	917
Rio	4
Buenos Aires	34 5/16
Montevideo	33
Bombay	1/5
Shanghai	1/3
Hong Kong	11 1/2
Yokohama	2/0 13/16
Silver (spot)	12 13/16
Silver (forward)	12 1/2

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

PROFITS OF TJS 3,377,000.

Messrs Benjamin & Potts, Share and General Brokers, inform us that they have received the following figures of the above Company, by cable from their Shanghai Office:—

The profit for the year amounts to Tjs. 3,377,000 which includes Tjs. 2,370,000 from profit on sales of property.

It has been decided to pay a final dividend of Tjs. 3, a bonus of Tjs. 3 and an extra bonus of Tjs. 12 making a total of Tjs. 18, which with the interim dividend of Tjs. 3 for the first half-year totals Tjs. 21 for the whole year.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Feb. 8.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.

ALGERIA.

Tjiondori, J.C.J.L., Feb. 5.
Tainan, B. & S., Feb. 5, 5 p.m.
Namsang, B. & S., Feb. 7.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 8.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 10.
Tayuan, B. & S., Feb. 11.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 13.
Tjiondori, J.C.J.L., Feb. 13.
Anhui, B. & S., Feb. 13.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Tilawa, B.I., Feb. 23.
Santhia, B.I., March 10.

ANTWERP.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 7.
Perim, P. & O., Feb. 7.
Celtic Star, Dodwell's, Feb. 14.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Africa, Manners, Feb. 25.
Ramses, Jebson, Feb. 28.
Kihiva, P. & O., March 7.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Changte, B. & S., Feb. 16.
Kibano Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Tanda, E. & A., Feb. 23.

BALTIC PORTS.

Afrika, Manners, Feb. 25.

BALTIMORE.

Lossiebank, Bank, Feb. 11.

BANGKOK.

Chinhuu, B. & S., Feb. 6.
Kaying, B. & S., Feb. 6.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Feb. 15.

SARCELONA.

Dorflinger, Melchers, Feb. 6/7.
Leverkusen, Jebson, March 7.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, March 7.

BELOWAN-DELL.

Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Feb. 9.

BOMBAY.

Kidderpore, P. & O., Feb. 6.
Carignano, Dodwell's, Feb. 8.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 10.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 27.
Tokwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Alipore, P. & O., March 3.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.

BOSTON.

Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Feb. 8.
Atago Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 11.
Lossiebank, Bank, Feb. 11.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Feb. 16.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Feb. 23.
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., March 1.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.

BREMEN.

Dorflinger, Melchers, Feb. 6/7.
Havel, Melchers, March 3.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, March 7.

BRINDISI.

Carignano, Dodwell's, Feb. 8.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 22.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Khyber, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Autolycus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Saarland, Jebson, Feb. 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Feb. 16.
Athos II, M.M., Feb. 17.
Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Feb. 18.
Suisang, Jardine's, Feb. 18.
Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Eumaeus, B.F., Feb. 19.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Alipore, P. & O., March 3.
Chenonoeux, M.M., March 3.
Kihiva, P. & O., March 7.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.

CALCUTTA.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 7.
Taina, B.I., Feb. 7.
Yuehsang, Jardine's, Feb. 14.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 27.
Suisang, Jardine's, March 9.

CASABLANCA.

Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Menelaus, B.F., March 3.

CHEFOO.

Luchow, B. & S., Feb. 6.

COLOMBO.

Kidderpore, P. & O., Feb. 6.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 7.
Perim, P. & O., Feb. 7.
Carignano, Dodwell's, Feb. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Feb. 8.
Iyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 10.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 15.
Patroclus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Porthos, M.M., Feb. 17.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 22.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Tokwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 27.
Malwa, P. & O., Feb. 28.
Alipore, P. & O., March 3.
Chenonoeux, M.M., March 3.
Kihiva, P. & O., March 7.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.

COPENHAGEN.

Afrika, Manners, Feb. 25.

DALNY.

Ninghai, B. & S., Feb. 5, 1 p.m.
Liachow, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Antenor, B.F., Feb. 9.
Tain, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Tean, B.F., March 7.

DUTCH PORTS.

Dorflinger, Melchers, Feb. 6/7.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 7.
Perim, P. & O., Feb. 7.
Saarland, Jebson, Feb. 7.
City of Lillo, Bank, Feb. 9.
Ninghai, B. & S., Feb. 9.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
City of Wellington, Bank, Feb. 13.
Celtic Star, Dodwell's, Feb. 14.
Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Patroclus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 21.
Africa, Manners, Feb. 25.

FOOCHOW.

Ninghai, B. & S., Feb. 5, 1 p.m.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Feb. 8.
Hasyang, Douglas, Feb. 8.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 10.
Haining, Douglas, Feb. 13.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Feb. 19.

GENOA.

Dorflinger, Melchers, Feb. 6/7.
Saarland, Jebson, Feb. 7.
Carignano, Dodwell's, Feb. 8.
Pres. Fillmore, Dollar, Feb. 8.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 10.
Peleus, B.F., Feb. 21.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 22.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Feb. 22.
Ramses, Jebson, Feb. 28.
Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.
Leverkusen, Jebson, March 7.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, March 7.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, March 8.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.

GLASGOW.

Patroclus, B.F., Feb. 16.
Peleus, B.F., Feb. 21.

GOTHENBURG.

Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Kingyuan, B. & S., Feb. 12.
Kiungchow, B. & S., Feb. 26.

HAMBURG.

Dorflinger, Melchers, Feb. 6/7.
Perim, P. & O., Feb. 7.
Saarland, Jebson, Feb. 7.
City of Lillo, Bank, Feb. 9.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Feb. 11.
Celtic Star, Dodwell's, Feb. 14.
Africa, Manners, Feb. 25.
Ramses, Jebson, Feb. 28.
Shantung, Gilman's, Feb. 28.
Havel, Melchers, March 3.
Menelaus, B.F., March 3.
Kihiva, P. & O., March 7.
Leverkusen, Jebson, March 7.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, March 7.

HAVRE.

City of Wellington, Bank, Feb. 13.
Peleus, B.F., Feb. 21.
City of Chester, Bank, March 5.

HONOLULU.

Emp. of Australia, C.P.S., Feb. 17.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 19.
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., March 5.

JAPAN PORTS.

Emp. of Japan, C.P.S., Feb. 5.
Tanda, E. & A., Feb. 5, 7 a.m.
Machon, B.F., Feb. 6.
Nippon Gilman's, Feb. 7.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 7.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, Feb. 7.
Leverkusen, Jebson, Feb. 8.
Takada, B.I., Feb. 8.
Cracovia, Dodwell's, Feb. 10.
Hikawa Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 12.
Khyber, P. & O., Feb. 14.
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Kihiva, P. & O., March 7.
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Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.

KASHIWA.

Kashgar, P. & O., Feb. 14.
Menelaus, B.F., March 3.

KIDDERPORE.

Kidderpore, P. & O., Feb. 6.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Feb. 7.
Perim, P. & O., Feb. 7.
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Venezia-L, Dodwell's, March 10.

KIDDERPORE.

Kidderpore, P. & O

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAIGON	YINGHONG	On 5th Feb.	Noon
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI & DALY	"NINGHAI"	On 5th Feb.	1 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSHAN"	On 5th Feb.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	On 6th Feb.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"LUOHOW"	On 6th Feb.	5 p.m.
DALY	"LIANGHONG"	On 6th Feb.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG	"CHINHUA"	On 6th Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 8th Feb.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 8th Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 9th Feb.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & DALY	"TEAN"	On 9th Feb.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 10th Feb.	8 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th Feb.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"KINGYUAN"	On 12th Feb.	Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 13th Feb.	9 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 15th Feb.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 18th Feb.	1 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKOW	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 20th Feb.	Noon

* Loads at and Sails from Taikoo Dock.

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(Australian Newspapers on file)

STEAMER	Dep Hong Kong	Leaves Hong Kong	Leaves Manila	Dep Sydney
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CHANGTE 18th Feb. 19th Feb. 23rd Mar. 7th Apr.

TAIPING 18th Mar. 19th Mar. 23rd Apr. 7th May

CHANGTE 12th May 13th May 22nd May 7th June

TAIPING 12th May 13th May 22nd May 7th June

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OTHER SAILINGS:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Afrika"	25th Feb.	25th Feb.
M.S. "Annam"	3rd Mar.	2nd Apr.
M.S. "Danmark"	28th Mar.	27th Apr.
M.S. "Java"	28th Apr.	28th May
M.S. "Asia"	28th May	28th June

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	FEBRUARY 3, 1931.										FEBRUARY 4, 1931.									
	HONG KONG	SHANGHAI	SWATOW	AMOI	FOOCHOW	CHANGTE	TAIPING	CHANGTE	TAIPING	CHANGTE	HONG KONG	SHANGHAI	SWATOW	AMOI	FOOCHOW	CHANGTE	TAIPING	CHANGTE	TAIPING	CHANGTE
Wind	N	NNW	NE	ESE	NE	NNE	SSW	WSW	NE	SE	N	NNW	NE	ESE	NE	NNE	SSW	WSW	NE	SE
Force	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temp	30.02	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	30.12	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98
Humid	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Barom	30.02	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	30.12	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98
Cloud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Visib	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wind	N	NNW	NE	ESE	NE	NNE	SSW	WSW	NE	SE	N	NNW	NE	ESE	NE	NNE	SSW	WSW	NE	SE
Force	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Temp	30.02	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	30.12	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98
Humid	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Barom	30.02	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	30.12	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98	29.98
Cloud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Visib	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

February 4d. 10a. 25m.—The anticyclone is central over S. Manchuria. Depressions are shown over the lower Yangtze Valley and over Tongking. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1, 0.38 inch, against an average of 1.71 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON FEBRUARY 5.

- 1.—Formosa Channel S.W. winds, moderate.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook .. S. winds, moderate; generally cloudy, some light rain.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock .. S. winds, moderate; generally cloudy, some light rain.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan .. S. winds, moderate; generally cloudy, some light rain.

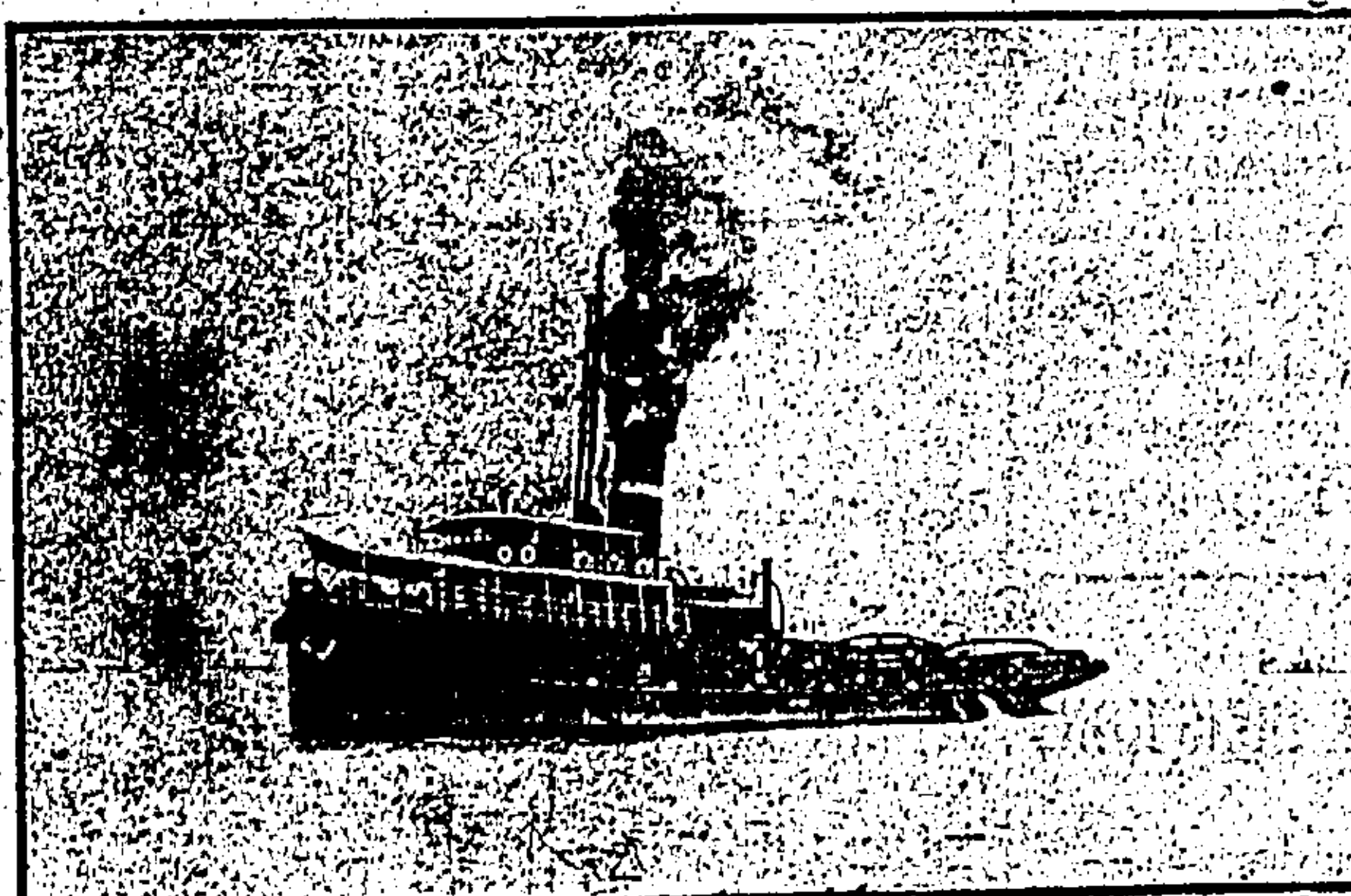
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" "HOOSING" "KWAISANG" "HOPSANG"	Sun., 8th Feb., at 7 a.m. Wed., 11th Feb., at 7 a.m. Sun., 14th Feb., at 7 a.m. Wed., 16th Feb., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & JALCUFTA	"YUENSANG" "KUMSANG" "SUISANG"	Satur., 14th Feb., at 3 p.m. Tues., 3rd Mar., at 3 p.m. Mon., 8th Mar., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOI	"NAMSANG"	Satur., 7th Feb., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Wed., 18th Feb., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI AND KOBE	"HOSANG"	Tues., 3rd Mar., at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Fri., 13th Feb., at Noon Satur., 21st Feb., at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"CHIPSHING"	Sun., 8th Feb., at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues., 17th Feb., at 7 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 33rd Apr.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "GLENARVONSHIRE" ... 27th Feb.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 27th Feb.
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Freight	M.S. "Havel"	departure 3rd Mar.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	departure 7th Mar.
Freight	S.S. "Aller"	departure 21st Mar.

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Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Porto to Marseilles, Oran, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	due here 19th Feb.
Freight	S.S. "Aller"	due here 21st Feb.
Pass.	S.S. "COBLENZ"	due here 11th Mar.
Freight	S.S. "Franken"	due here 21st Mar.

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

Next sailing to BABAU, Yunapope, Alexishafen & Madang, S.S. "BREMERHAVEN" on about 23rd MAR., 1931.

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HAIYANG	Sunday,	the 8th Feb., at Noon
HAICHING	Tuesday,	the 10th Feb., at 2 p.m.
HAISING	Friday,	the 13th Feb., at 3 p.m.

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